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## Reagan Greeted Zhao, Stresses 'Growing Trust'

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan welcomed Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang to the White House Tuesday and called his visit a symbol of "growing trust and cooperation" between the United States and China.

Mr. Zhao, in turn, said that relations should have progressed more

quickly and were still troubled by "difficulties and obstacles."

At a formal White House welcoming ceremony, Mr. Zhao, speaking in Chinese, said the "hundreds of millions of people" watching their actions "expect us to make contributions to the development of Chinese-U.S. relations and to the cause of maintaining world peace."

"We should not disappoint them," he said.

Mr. Reagan acknowledged that differences remain, but stressed that both China and the United States "stand on common ground" in the quest for peace and "opposing expansionism and interference in the affairs of independent states."

"We stand ready," he said, "to nurture, develop and build upon the many areas of accord to strengthen the ties between us."

The United States and China are nearing agreement on a nuclear cooperation pact that would allow U.S. companies to participate in China's emerging nuclear power program, according to administration officials.

The main question is how the 1978 U.S. Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, which was designed to impede the spread of atomic weapons, will apply. The United States is seeking assurances that China will strictly control exports to non-nuclear states.

In the welcoming ceremony, Mr. Zhao praised bilateral progress in cultural, scientific, technological and economic areas, but added: "It should be conceded that the growth of the Chinese-U.S. relations is far below the level it should have attained. There have been ups and downs in the course of development and there still exist difficulties and obstacles."

In his remarks Tuesday, which preceded their first working conference, Mr. Reagan told Mr. Zhao that the United States "welcomes the opportunity to walk at China's side" in its "exciting experiment designed to modernize the economy and quadruple the value of its national economic output by the year 2000."

"In the last few years, each of our countries has tried to help the other build a better life," he said. "Our trade has flourished. The United States is now China's third-largest trading partner. American investment in China exceeds that of all other countries."

"We're making available technology that will help open new horizons for your country. Our citizens travel, study and live in our respective countries in growing numbers. There are more than 10,000 Chinese students enrolled in American universities, and more than 100 Chinese delegations arrive here each month. And more than

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and President Ronald Reagan at the White House Tuesday.

## Syria Refuses to Back Gemayel Unless He Drops Israeli Accord

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON — Syria has warned that it will block President Amin Gemayel's efforts to form a "national reconciliation government" unless Lebanon first renounces its accord with Israel on an Israeli troop withdrawal, according to diplomatic sources.

Syria's threat was made Monday at a meeting in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, of the Syrian, Lebanese and Saudi foreign ministers, they said.

At the same time, the sources said, President Hafez al-Assad's government told Lebanon that Syria supports the idea of new security arrangements under which Syrian-backed Shiite Moslem and Druze factions opposing Mr. Gemayel would allow the Lebanese Army to extend its authority into areas under their control.

However, it is extremely doubtful that any internal Lebanese security plan could be effective unless followed by progress toward forming a broad-based government in which the opposition factions would achieve greater political and economic power, the sources said.

[On Tuesday, Lebanese Druze demanded sweeping changes in the Lebanese Army and abolition of the accord signed last May with Israel, United Press International reported from Beirut.]

[A statement issued by the office of the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, in Damascus called for the scrapping of the May 17 agreement, reforming the army structure

to make it into a national army acceptable to all Lebanese before giving it security missions.]

Reports last week that Mr. Gemayel and his foes were negotiating a security arrangement had raised

druze clash with the Lebanese Army near the U.S. Marine base in Beirut, Page 2.

Reprimands have been recommended for U.S. officers in the Beirut bombing, Page 2.

hopes it might be a step toward ending the Lebanese civil war.

The United States has been anxious for the security arrangements to succeed because the spreading out of the Lebanese Army from Beirut would give the U.S. force greater protection from attack and possibly permit the withdrawal of at least some marines.

The original timetable called for the security plan to be worked out by last weekend. In Riyadh, the three ministers — Elie Salem of Lebanon, Abdel Halim Khaddam of Syria and Prince Saud al-Faisal of Saudi Arabia — were to discuss plans for reconvening talks in Geneva on a power-sharing agreement among the Lebanese factions.

However, last-minute objections by Mr. Jumblatt caused the weekend deadline to pass without agreement, and new fighting broke out between Druze and Christians.

Then, at the Riyadh meeting, Syria made clear that it would stop its allies among the Lebanese dis-

## U.S., Vatican Establish Full Diplomatic Ties

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced Tuesday that he will nominate William A. Wilson to be U.S. ambassador to Vatican City, establishing full diplomatic relations with the Holy See for the first time in 117 years.

Since February 1981, Mr. Wilson, 69, has been the president's personal representative to the Holy See. A close friend of Mr. Reagan's, he has been active in California real estate development.

The Vatican will in turn appoint an ambassador, known as a papal nuncio, to Washington. Until now, the Holy See has been represented by an apostolic delegate.

There has been lingering Protestant opposition to the establishment of formal diplomatic ties with the papacy, but it is thought to have diminished in recent years.

Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said that the administration recognized the Holy See is an international entity that is "distinct" from the Roman Catholic Church. He noted that 106 other nations have formal diplomatic relations with the Vatican. The State Department puts the total at 107, including the Seychelles, which established relations three weeks ago.

"What we're doing now is establishing diplomatic relations," Mr. Speakes said. "The Holy See is an international focal point of diplomatic contact. We join these nations, including our major Western allies, in establishing relations with the Holy See."

Mr. Speakes added: "The United States holds Pope John Paul II in high esteem. We respect the great moral and political influence which he and the Vatican exercise throughout the world. We admire the courageous stand he takes in defense of Western values."

According to Mr. Speakes, Mr. Reagan's foreign policy advisers were "virtually unanimous" in their recommendation that the president take the action. Mr. Speakes said that Faith Ryan Whiteley, the White House public liaison direc-

tor, has been talking with groups that oppose the action.

John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said that the administration's move, which he said was effective immediately, was made "to promote the existing mutual friendly relations" between the United States and the Holy See and should result in "obviously better communications."

"We will have the same channel of communication as 107 other countries that recognize the Vatican," Mr. Hughes said.

He did not believe that public opinion opposed the action and argued that it would not violate the constitutional separation of church and state because "for a long time we recognized the Holy See as having an international personality distinct from the Roman Catholic Church."

Pope John Paul II heads the Holy See as well as the church.

The first announcement came from the Vatican in a statement read by the Rev. Romeo Pandolfi:

"The Holy See and the United States, wishing to develop their already existing mutual, friendly relations, have decided in common accord to establish between them diplomatic relations."

Protestant objections forced President Harry S. Truman to drop his effort to establish formal relations with the Vatican in 1951.

■ Criticism by Protestants

The announcement brought wide criticism of Mr. Reagan on Tuesday from various groups and vows to fight the move on political and congressional fronts, United Press International reported.

"We are as opposed to it as we were in 1951 and for the same reasons," said the Rev. Dean Kelley of the National Council of Churches. "An ambassador to any church is inappropriate."

"There is no anti-Catholic animus in this," he said. "It would apply to any church or the World Council of Churches. Just because the church in the Middle Ages misused itself as a temporal power in the game of diplomacy is no reason the United States should



William A. Wilson

feel obliged to fall in with that misconception."

James Duno, head of the Baptist Joint Committee for Public Affairs, said the move was a "blatant violation of the principle of church-state separation."

Mr. Duno said the Baptist committee, which includes the 14 million-member Southern Baptist Convention, the nation's largest Protestant denomination, will fight both the effort to fund the ambassadorship and the appointment of a specific envoy at Mr. Wilson's confirmation hearings in the Senate.

In a brief statement, Bishop James Malone of Youngstown, Ohio, president of the U.S. Catholic Conference, said that the group welcomed the move.

"This matter has been discussed at length for many years," he said. "It is not a religious issue but a public policy question which, happily, has now been settled in this context."

## Reagan May Ignore Part of Report

By Joanne Ormang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is "inclined" to ignore an upcoming recommendation from his National Bipartisan Commission on Central America that military aid to El Salvador be linked to human rights progress, according to the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes.

Robert S. Strauss, a panel member and former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, responded Monday that he was "amazed that the administration is already publicly walking away from significant elements of the report... before it has even been delivered to the president."

U.S. officials said Monday that despite details from the Israel government, it remained a "live option" for Israel to withdraw most of its troops from Lebanon without

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Later, Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Reagan "will have an open mind on the commission's recommendations" and "will consider all aspects of every recommendation before making a final decision."

The panel, appointed in July and led by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, was to send its recommendations on a long-range policy for Central America to Mr. Reagan on Wednesday. Commission officials have said they include a six-year, \$8-billion program of U.S. economic aid and a call for increased military assistance, made contingent in El Salvador on formally documented observance of human rights and progress toward democratic systems.

Mr. Strauss is one of eight members of the 12-man commission, including Mr. Kissinger, who filed dissenting remarks about various points in its final report.

In the words of the report, military aid to El Salvador "should, through legislation requiring per-

iodic reports, be made contingent upon demonstrated progress toward free elections, freedom of association, the establishment of the rule of law and an effective judicial system, and the termination of activities of the so-called death squads, as well as vigorous action against those guilty of crimes and the prosecution to the extent possible of past offenders."

Mr. Kissinger's exception reads: "We strongly endorse the objectives of the conditionality clause. We are also convinced that the United States extends military assistance to El Salvador above all to serve vital American political and security interests. We hope that both goals can be served simultaneously. We wish to record our strong view that neither the Congress nor the executive branch interpret conditionality in a manner that leads to a Marxist-Leninist victory in El Salvador, thereby damaging vital American interests and risking a larger war."

## Victims' Families Lead Argentine Human Rights Campaign

Private Citizens Are in Vanguard of Moves to Bring Former Military Rulers Before Judges

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — When a judge prohibited 18 former army and police officials from leaving the country last week, Osvaldo C. Giorgi could take credit for another step in Argentina's judgment of its former military rulers.

Mr. Giorgi is neither a prosecutor nor a lawyer. Five years ago, his son Adolfo was abducted by military security forces, and since then the frail retired schoolteacher, now 63, has pursued a solitary crusade in Argentina's legal system.

His cause has been unchecked by military intimidation or the calculated moderation favored by Argentina's new democratic government.

When his money ran short, Mr. Giorgi sold his apartment and personal valuables. When frightened lawyers refused to help him, he drew up his own legal briefs and argued his own appeals up to the Supreme Court. When he was threatened, he sent his two other sons, his daughter-in-law and finally his wife abroad and lived for almost three years as a fugitive.

The result of that persistence has been a landmark action against leaders of Argentina's most repressive modern government. Among the officers subpoenaed and restricted in Mr. Giorgi's case are former President Reynaldo Bignone, four other generals and officials in a secret concentration camp where political prisoners — including Adolfo Giorgi — are alleged to have been tortured and killed.

Mr. Giorgi's example of private initiative is not isolated. While President Raul Alfonsin has won renown for his prosecution of nine



The retired commander of Argentina's First Army, Guillermo Suarez Mason, was escorted Monday by demonstrators in Buenos Aires after giving testimony in a disappearance case.

former service chiefs, court cases pressed by private citizens have recently become the vanguard — and most likely political flash point — of the exposure of military crimes.

Under Argentina's legal system, private parties may initiate criminal cases and present evidence to investigating judges. Hundreds of relatives of military victims have persisted in court claims without the help of police, prosecutors, or sometimes even lawyers, and have endured indifference from judges and harsh counterattacks by security

forces. Their efforts have begun to pay off. Since Mr. Alfonsin's inauguration on Dec. 10, the last commanders in chief of the army and navy, General Cristino Nicolalde and Admiral Ruben Franco, have been indicted for obstructing justice in a case pressed by relatives of another abducted and missing person. Mr. Bignone has been indicted in a third case for illegal arrest and false testimony.

One of the service chiefs under prosecution by the new government, Admiral Emilio Massera, has

been in detention since last June in a murder case pressed by a freelance investigator.

In all, at least 800 private court claims are pending on human rights violations, and plaintiffs have named at least 400 military and police officers.

"There is general recognition that there has been a genocide in Argentina," said Mr. Giorgi. "Every case where one of the guilty is judged gives hope to all of us. And we will not stop short of the final consequences."

## Schluter's Coalition Wins In Elections in Denmark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COPENHAGEN — Denmark's Social Democrats, the major opposition party, conceded defeat Tuesday night after general elections in which the four-party government coalition scored major gains.

The party leader, Anker Jorgensen, congratulated Prime Minister Poul Schluter and his Conservative Party on its victory. "But the election has not given the result that the government had hoped for, and I warn Schluter that he will have to return to the negotiating table with the Social Democrats," Mr. Jorgensen added.

Mr. Schluter said the elections were a clear defeat for the left even though computer projections showed that the center-right coalition would fall short of a working majority in the 179-member parliament.

With 73 percent of the votes in, computer projections handed a major personal victory to the nation's first Conservative prime minister since 1901 and boosted the overall strength of his coalition with the Liberals, Center Democrats and Christian Party.

Mr. Schluter declared that the electorate had "clearly expressed its desire for the coalition to continue its efforts to restore Denmark's economy."

In a showdown between traditional Social Democratic welfare policies and Mr. Schluter's conservatism, the prime minister's party appeared to have increased its strength in the 179-seat Folketing,

the parliament, from 26 seats to 42. The Social Democrats lost two seats, for 57.

According to the projections, the four-party coalition boosted its total number of seats from 65 to 76. It was not enough for a majority, but the government had the assured support for its budget and general economic line from the centrist Social Liberals, who won 10 seats. It appeared the coalition would be able to clinch the majority without the support of the rightist anti-tax Progress Party, the election's big loser.

The Social Liberals' nine votes and 16 of the Progress Party have

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TOMORROW

■ The Saudis say Islamic law, using floggings, amputations and beheadings, accounts for the country's low crime rate.

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Peters set off in his  
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voyage on New Year's  
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## Pragmatic Approach To Economy Led to Zhao's Rise in China

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — With his smart business suits and scholarly horn-rimmed glasses, Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang hardly looks like the tough administrator of the world's most populous nation. His talent, first in the provinces and now at the center of power, has been in daring to try something different.

Mr. Zhao, 64, is the role model of a younger generation of Chinese officials willing to bend the constraints of traditional Marxist ideology to make things work. He has refined and put into effect the economic policy envisioned by China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping. As head of government, Mr. Zhao has been increasingly entrusted with diplomatic tasks, receiving official visitors at home and representing China abroad.

Although his current visit to the United States is his first, Mr. Zhao met President Ronald Reagan in late 1981 at the North-South economic conference in Cancun, Mexico, where he identified China with the interests of the developing world. He made a visit to Japan the next year and later made a swing through Africa, visiting 11 nations.

Mr. Zhao ranks with Hu Yaobang, the party chief, as a likely successor to Mr. Deng, who will be 80 this year and who has already retired from daily duties.

Like Mr. Deng, Mr. Zhao is regarded as a political conservative, for all his economic liberalism. He once warned, "We should never confuse socialist democracy with capitalist democracy."

He was born in 1919 in central China's Henan province, where his father was a landlord and grain merchant. He went to secondary school in Kaifeng and then in Wuhan. There he joined the outlawed Communist Youth League in 1932.

During the war against Japan, Mr. Zhao was a party official in the area around Hebei and Shandong provinces. He helped institute land redistribution in Henan after the defeat of the Japanese in 1945.

With the Communist victory in 1949, Mr. Zhao was sent to Guangdong province, bordering Hong Kong, to continue work in rural development, and he eventually became second secretary of the southeastern province.

But the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution halted his career. He was denounced by radical Red Guards and paraded through the streets of

Guangzhou (Canton) wearing a dunce cap because his ideas were judged to be too capitalist.

Mr. Zhao reappeared as a party official in the bleak northern region of Inner Mongolia in 1971. With the worst of the Cultural Revolution over, he returned to Guangdong and worked his way up to provincial party secretary in 1974.

Because of his skills, Mr. Zhao was dispatched in late 1975 to Sichuan, China's most populous province. Radical Maoist policies had plunged Sichuan, once the nation's breadbasket, into such poverty that some peasants reportedly sold their daughters to buy rice.

Mr. Zhao reversed the decline in Sichuan with policy changes that seemed almost heretical. He allowed private farm plots to expand to 15 percent of arable land and created a system that paid farmers more for growing more. He let some factories retain part of their profits and experimented with a system of taxation that encouraged incentive.

The result was that industrial production jumped 81 percent and agriculture output rose 25 percent in three years. His innovations have been adopted throughout China.

Such a pragmatic approach brought him to Mr. Deng's attention. Mr. Zhao was made a nonvoting member of the Politburo in 1977 and a full member in 1979. In April 1980, Mr. Deng maneuvered him into the post of deputy prime minister that removed the daily operation of the government from Mao's handpicked successor, Hu Yaobang.

In five months, Mr. Zhao replaced Mr. Hua as prime minister.

Since then, Mr. Zhao has been at the forefront of a campaign to make the government more responsive to contemporary needs. He has slashed the "bloated, overlapping administrative structure" and pared back its bureaucracy.

He initiated a readjustment of the economy away from traditional heavy industry toward light industry and consumer products and set less grandiose goals that have enabled China to meet the major growth targets of its current five-year plan in three years.

For all his efficiency, it is unclear whether Mr. Zhao has been able to build a power base sufficient to exert authority after Mr. Deng leaves the scene. He is short of clout with the powerful armed forces, and his tinkering with the economic system has upset hard-line Maoists.



**HAM ON ROUTE** — French pork farmers from Brittany, protesting European Community agricultural policies, stopped a Dutch truck carrying 20 tons of frozen hams and dumped them on a highway on Tuesday at the French-Belgian border near Kortrijk. In Brussels, the French farm minister, Michel Rocard, said the EC had no choice but to impose austerity on its eight million farmers if it wanted to solve its financial crisis.

## Reprimands Urged for U.S. Officers Over Marine Headquarters Bombing

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The secretary of the navy has recommended that military officers be reprimanded for command failures associated with the Oct. 23 truck-bombing of the Marine compound in Beirut, according to administration officials.

They said the recommendation, which was submitted to Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger on Monday, called for the issuance of disciplinary letters. The officials said that more severe forms of punishment, including courts-martial, were precluded by President Ronald Reagan last month.

The officials declined to say whether the recommendation by the secretary, John F. Lehman Jr., covered both navy and Marine officers or how high in the chain of command the reprimands might reach. On Dec. 27, Mr. Reagan said: "I do not believe that the local commanders on the ground, men who have suffered quite enough, should be punished for not fully comprehending the nature of today's terrorist threat."

"If there is to be blame," he went on, "it properly rests here in this office and with this president." Senior White House officials said later that Mr. Reagan's remarks did not rule out administrative discipline such as the issuance of letters of reprimand.

Mr. Lehman submitted his recommendations as part of a Defense Department review of the bombing that killed 241 American servicemen.

A special Pentagon commission that investigated the bombing concluded, in a report made public last month, that serious command failures by Marine officers in Beirut and military commanders abroad had contributed to the inadequate security at the Marine compound. The commission, which was headed by retired Admiral Robert L. Long, made no recommendations about discipline, suggesting only that Mr. Weinberger "take whatever administrative or disciplinary action he deems appropriate."

It was not clear what recommendations were made.

**Syria Assails Troop Accord**

(Continued from Page 1)

a simultaneous pullback of Syrian forces.

The officials said senior members of the Israeli government had told the administration that an Israeli withdrawal could come if President Gemayel reached a security arrangement with the warring factions in Lebanon.

The U.S. officials disclosed the thinking of Israeli officials last Friday. However, on Sunday, the Israeli cabinet secretary said Israel would not be willing to withdraw its troops from Lebanon without a reciprocal pullout by Syrian forces.

"Our first priority should be to break new ground," Mr. Goodby said, adding that the United States would like to build on the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki conference, which called for East-West cooperation on security measures as well as for human-rights improvements.

He said NATO members would introduce proposals that would seek obligatory advance notification of troop movements and exercises, along with regular exchanges of information on armed forces and facilities for observers to monitor military activities. A new proposal aims at improving hot-line communications to defuse crises.

Mr. Goodby said he believed that the Warsaw Pact countries were "approaching the conference with seriousness" and said "it was hard to predict" what kind of approach might be taken by neutral and nonaligned countries.

NATO officials hope that the prospects for future talks about strategic and intermediate-range nuclear missiles will be addressed in next Wednesday's meeting between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz.

But the same officials say they hold little hope of a breakthrough.

dations about discipline were made by the secretary of the army, John O. Marsh Jr., and the secretary of the air force, Verne Orr. Defense Department officials said that top-ranking navy officers opposed Mr. Lehman's recommendation.

Pentagon officials said three kinds of disciplinary letters could be issued in this case. In descending order of severity, they are letters of reprimand, admonition and of caution.

The report assigned direct blame for the inadequate security at the Marine compound and the concentration of troops in one building to the commanders of the two main Marine units in Beirut, Lieutenant Colonel Howard L. Gerlach, who commanded the battalion landing team and was wounded in the bombing, and his superior, Colonel Timothy J. Geraghty, commander of the Marine amphibious unit.

On Monday, Hussein reconvened the parliament after a suspension of nearly 10 years.

Hussein indicated he may attempt to overcome Syrian opposition to Middle East peace talks by approaching the Arab League for a waiver of rules that require Arab decisions to be made unanimously.

Last April, Hussein announced his refusal to accept President Ronald Reagan's Sept. 1, 1982, Middle East peace initiative after Syrian pressure led to the collapse of Hussein's talks on the matter with Mr. Arafat. Mr. Reagan's plan calls for Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan.

Nine of the new 20-member Jordanian cabinet are Palestinians, an increase of four. Jordanian and Western analysts said that the selection of more Palestinians was an indication of Hussein's determination to reassert greater responsibility for Palestinians living in Jordan and in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

(UPI, AP, NYT)

## NATO Agrees on Stance For Stockholm Meeting

By William Drozdzak  
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — The United States and its NATO allies agreed Tuesday on joint proposals for next week's Conference on Disarmament in Europe, which the chief U.S. delegate, James E. Goodby, said could mark "a turning point in East-West relations."

Speaking after Tuesday's session with ambassadors of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Goodby described the Stockholm conference's primary goal as "reducing the risks of war in Europe" and expressed hope that the Soviet Union will cooperate out of concern for its own interests.

He said the 35-nation gathering "looks larger on the international scene" following Moscow's suspension of arms control talks in protest of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

But Mr. Goodby said he was encouraged by signs that Moscow and its East-bloc allies were prepared to conduct serious talks and

said that some tangible progress might be achieved by July.

He warned, however, that the Stockholm conference could be foiled if it evolved into a forum for what he termed "declaratory measures," such as the proclamation of nuclear-free zones or pacts renouncing the use of military force.

West German officials have voiced concern that the Soviet Union might seek to sow division within the NATO alliance by proposing concepts that have elicited support in the West, such as the creation of nuclear-free zones or declaration of a "no first use" doctrine regarding nuclear arms.

Mr. Goodby said that any measures under discussion "must be applicable throughout the 35 nations or else we would be retreating from commitments made at meetings in Madrid and Helsinki on European security and cooperation."

He said some countries, including Western allies, might seek to reach a quick agreement just to produce a cosmetic improvement in East-West relations.

"Our first priority should be to break new ground," Mr. Goodby said, adding that the United States would like to build on the Final Act of the 1975 Helsinki conference, which called for East-West cooperation on security measures as well as for human-rights improvements.

He said NATO members would introduce proposals that would seek obligatory advance notification of troop movements and exercises, along with regular exchanges of information on armed forces and facilities for observers to monitor military activities. A new proposal aims at improving hot-line communications to defuse crises.

Mr. Goodby said he believed that the Warsaw Pact countries were "approaching the conference with seriousness" and said "it was hard to predict" what kind of approach might be taken by neutral and nonaligned countries.

## Magaña Says He Cannot Force 3 Out

El Salvador Won't Exile Civilians on U.S. Demand

By Robert J. McCartney  
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran government will fall short of meeting U.S. demands for ending individuals linked to rightist death squads because it lacks the legal power to order civilians to leave, President Alvaro Magaña said Monday.

Three civilians whose exile was urged last month by Vice President George Bush have chosen to stay in El Salvador and face possible investigations of their links to the assassination teams, government sources said.

The United States called for the exile of the civilians — at least one of whom is an associate of the far-right political leader Roberto d'Aubuisson — as one of a series of demands for a crackdown on the death squads. Mr. Bush offered a substantial increase in U.S. military aid if the demands were met.

"The U.S. government has to recognize that I am not in a position to put people in exile," Mr. Magaña said. "Exile is prohibited by the constitution."

Mr. Magaña's comments indicated that the United States would have to be satisfied with the steps taken so far to curb the death squads, which have been blamed for thousands of civilian deaths.

The steps include the planned transfer out of the country of three or four army officers whom Mr. Bush asked to be exiled. The officers could be sent out because the army has the authority to reassign them.

Salvadoran political and military sources previously said that about 20 individuals were on the list of persons whom the United States wanted sent abroad, but senior Salvadoran officials said Monday that the list had only seven names. The U.S. Embassy repeatedly has declined to comment on the number of names on the list.

The U.S. State Department and the ambassador to El Salvador, Thomas R. Pickering, have hailed Salvadoran progress in acting against the death squads, indicating that the Reagan administration thinks it has enough evidence of improvement to ask Congress for additional military aid.

The administration contends that such aid is needed to help the Salvadorans battle leftist guerrillas, but Congress has cut previous aid requests because of El Salvador's poor record on human rights.

U.S. officials and human rights activists said last week that further steps would be necessary to weaken the death squads. Mr. Magaña made clear that resistance to additional measures would be strong, saying that "the reaction was terrible" to the original U.S. demands.

Mr. Magaña is in a delicate position, because loyalty among officers runs strong in the army and far-right political factions view the death squads as legitimate "counterterrorists" against the leftist guerrillas.

The president said that three army officers whose transfers are planned were not being sent away because of U.S. pressure or because of suspected links to death squads. Instead, Mr. Magaña said, they are leaving because of concern for their safety since their names were linked to the death squads in U.S. news reports.

"It's too dangerous for them to remain in the country, where they are obvious targets for the left," he said. "If at the same time we are complying with something that the Americans want, then it's good for that, too."

**Left Concedes In Denmark**

(Continued from Page 1)

kept Mr. Schluter in power since September 1982. The Progress Party was projected to lose 10 seats. Its founder, Mogens Christrup, was expelled from the Folketing when he went to prison on a tax evasion conviction, but he campaigned for re-election while on a jail furlough.

Mr. Schluter called the elections almost two years earlier than necessary after the Progress Party joined the Social Democrats in voting against his finance bill last month.

In the campaign, the Schluter forces emphasized the favorable economic indicators. The mainly socialist opposition stressed an unemployment rate above 10 percent.

(Reuters, AP)

## Greece To Pursue Balkan Arms Plan

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Greece announced Tuesday that it planned to press for a Balkan nuclear-free zone despite objections from its allies.

The government spokesman said experts from Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria, but not Albania, would meet here Monday on the issue.

"The government will pursue its crusade to end the deployment of nuclear arms, and in favor of détente and peace," he said. The United States opposes the plan on the grounds it would mean the unilateral removal of nuclear arms from two NATO countries, Greece and Turkey. They are believed to be none in Bulgaria and Romania, which are Warsaw Pact members.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Sweden Presents 'Restrained' Budget

STOCKHOLM (Combined Dispatches) — Sweden's Social Democratic government sent the parliament what it called a restrained but optimistic budget Tuesday for the 1984 fiscal year beginning July 1.

Economy Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt said that if labor organizations kept wage demands down, the economy would continue to recover with the gross national product expected to rise by 2.5 percent.

The minister said the budget projected a drop in inflation to 4 percent from 9 percent this year, and unemployment would register a decrease of 0.5 percent to 3.5 percent. The budget, totaling 304,929 billion kronor (\$37 billion) in spending, did not contain any new major social changes or any new taxes.

(AP, Reuters)

### East Bloc Urges Chemical Arms Talks

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Warsaw Pact nations on Tuesday proposed an international conference later this year to discuss a ban on chemical weapons in Europe, Tass said.

The proposal from the Communist military alliance was conveyed to the embassies of the United States, Canada and 14 European nations by the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

"The Warsaw Treaty member states consider it advisable to hold in 1984 a meeting of plenipotentiary representatives for a preliminary exchange of views with the NATO member countries and other European states concerned on the question of banning chemical weapons," Tass said. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the proposal had been received and sent to Washington "for study."

### 147 U.S. Students Back in Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada (UPI) — American medical students studied at St. George's University during the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, returned Tuesday to the campus to resume their studies.

Vice Chancellor Geoffrey Bourne said that 147 students, just over half of those taken away during the Oct. 25 invasion, returned as classes resumed Tuesday.

The Reagan administration said the invasion was aimed partly at rescuing the students, who were thought to be in danger after an Oct. 18 coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was overthrown. Mr. Bishop was later killed. The Marxist hard-liners who staged the coup were toppled in the invasion.

### Jane's Predicts New Soviet Navy Chief

LONDON (AP) — Admiral Vladimir N. Chernavin, chief of the Soviet Main Naval Staff, is set to succeed Admiral Sergei Gorshkov, founder of the modern Soviet Navy, as naval commander in chief, Jane's Defense Weekly reported Wednesday.

The first edition of the magazine published by Jane's Publishing Co. quoted authoritative sources as saying that there were no clear signs that Admiral Gorshkov's retirement was imminent. But there has been speculation since the rise of the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, that Admiral Gorshkov, 74, who has been naval commander in chief and deputy defense minister since January 1956, would retire.

The sources, who were not identified, said that Admiral Chernavin, 56, would likely push for greater integration of the navy with other armed services in a significant switch in defense strategy amid a major buildup in naval power.

### Man Dies in Bombings in Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica (AP) — One person was killed and another seriously injured in one of nine bomb attacks in southern Corsica during the night. Police said Tuesday that the victims apparently were planting one of the bombs.

Explosions were reported in three different areas of the island. At Capo di Muro, on the southern point of the Gulf of Ajaccio, one man died and a second had his hands blown off, apparently as they were placing a bomb. The men were not identified and there were no further details on the bombing.

At Porto Vecchio, on the southeastern coast, seven villas were destroyed by bombs and causing fire. And at Portofino, on the south side of the Gulf of Ajaccio, a fish shop was seriously damaged. The fish shop had been the target of previous bombings claimed by the Corsican National Liberation Front, a clandestine organization seeking Corsican independence from France.

### U.K. Clerk Charged With Memo Leak

LONDON (UPI) — A clerk at the Foreign Office was charged Tuesday with leaking a confidential document on the arrival of U.S. cruise missiles in Britain to a London newspaper.

Sarah Caroline Tisdall, 23, was charged with violating Britain's Official Secrets Act after she sent The Guardian newspaper a classified government memorandum addressed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the arrival of U.S. missiles. The court freed Miss Tisdall on bail until her second hearing, scheduled for Feb. 7.

The first of the 160 cruise missiles scheduled for deployment in Britain arrived in the country Nov. 14, sparking public demonstrations and heated parliamentary debates between Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives and the opposition Labor Party.

### French Police Apprehend 12 Basques

BAYONNE, France (AP) — French police rounded up a dozen Spanish refugees considered to be Basque activists on Tuesday and sent six of them to the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, police sources said.

Two of those apprehended were allowed to go home, and four others were believed to have been placed under a form of house arrest in northern France. It was not known if Guadeloupe was the final destination of the six flown in a military plane from southern France to Paris and put on a commercial flight to Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe.

Police raided about 100 locations in the French Basque region early Tuesday morning.

### Chadian Factions, OAU Officials Meet

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (UPI) — Leaders from 11 warring Chadian factions met behind closed doors with officials of the Organization of African Unity Tuesday in a final attempt to break a two-day deadlock preventing the start of national reconciliation talks to end the 20-year civil war in the former French colony.

The president of Chad, Hissene Habré, is boycotting the talks because of the high-level reception afforded his rival for control of the country, the former president, Goukouni Oueddei. Mr. Habré, however, sent a delegation to the talks. They were due to start Monday but disputes over seating arrangements, the agenda and Mr. Habré's boycott delayed the opening.

(UPI, AP)

**Pakistan Releases Bhutto's Daughter**

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Benazir Bhutto, the daughter of the executed prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was freed Tuesday after more than two years under house arrest and flew to Europe for medical treatment, martial law authorities said.

Miss Bhutto, 30, boarded a plane for Geneva two hours after being informed of the government's decision, officials said. She was expected to fly to Paris, where her mother, Nusrat Bhutto, is undergoing cancer therapy. In a statement, Miss Bhutto said she had an ear infection that had resisted treatment since being diagnosed in 1978.

She said she was recommending that Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi take her place as leader of the outlawed Pakistan People's Party, which her father founded. She was put under house arrest after the November 1983 hijacking of a Pakistani jetliner by a group led by her two brothers.

**For the Record**

The World Administrative Radio Conference opened Tuesday in Geneva with more than 600 delegates from about 120 countries attending. The conference will last five weeks. (AP)

**Correction**

Because of an editing error, a Page One article about Hong Kong in Tuesday's International Herald Tribune failed to point out that sales of Transfair Housing apartments in Macao have been suspended by the Securities Commission of Hong Kong. The article should also have made it clear that the booklet "Your Passport to Canada" is not published by the Canadian government.

## Reagan Greet's Zhao, Stresses 'Growing Trust'

(Continued from Page 1)

100,000 Americans now visit China each year," he added.

Mr. Zhao is the top official of the Chinese government, but ranks about fourth in the more important Communist Party hierarchy headed by Deng Xiaoping. Mr. Deng inaugurated the normalization of

Chinese-American diplomatic relations with a trip to Washington five years ago at the invitation of President Jimmy Carter.

The most imposing and persistent obstacle in the way of smooth relations, the issue of Taiwan, was being discussed in low-key fashion by officials on both sides in preparation for Tuesday's talks.

While Mr. Zhao is at the White House, Taiwanese-Americans were to demonstrate on the nearby Ellipse demanding self-determination on the island. The Taiwanese Coalition for Self-Determination is sponsoring the event.

About two dozen demonstrators led by the Rev. Carl McIntire marched in front of the White House Monday with signs reading, "No Help for Reds" and "In God We Trust."

Another group of protesters, the Chinese Alliance for Democracy, held a cove conference to release a letter to Mr. Zhao asking for fundamental change in "the present totalitarian system" in China, including freedom of speech and of the press.

**China-Hong Kong Bus Line**

BEIJING — Bus service between Hong Kong and Fuzhou, the capital of coastal Fujian province, began Tuesday. There will be three services a week on the 1,000 kilometers (620 miles) of route, taking about 20 hours, the Chinese news agency said.

Egypt's foreign minister, Kamal Hassan Ali, said dialogue between the PLO and Jordan was important and that a formula was needed in bringing all parties to the negotiating table.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

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**Man Dies in Bombings in Corsica**

**U.K. Clerk Charged With Memo Leak**

**French Police Apprehend 12 Basques**

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# Crime by Those With Diplomatic Immunity Rises in Washington, Documents Show

By Benjamin Weiser  
and Adelia Knight

WASHINGTON — Early on the morning of Aug. 27, a Washington woman accepted an escort home from a man she had met only once before. When they arrived at her apartment, the man refused to leave. He overpowered her, clamped his hand over her mouth and raped her.

"As soon as I could get away from him, I ran and locked myself in the bathroom," the woman recalled. "I told him 'I'm calling the police. I'm going to prosecute. You're not going to get away with this.'"

But the prime suspect was never charged because he was a sex operator at the Egyptian Embassy, one of 21,000 representatives of foreign countries stationed in the Washington area who are protected by diplomatic immunity.

Internal State Department documents, obtained recently by The Washington Post through the Freedom of Information Act, indicate that crime by people with diplomatic immunity has become an increasing problem in the Washington area in the past two years.

Almost all the incidents, ranging from rape to shoplifting, have been handled secretly by officials in the protocol section of the State Department who are afraid that publicity might upset

the public and complicate U.S. relations with the embassies involved.

The Egyptian case was one of two previously unreported alleged rapes followed by the government documents and follow-up interviews. The other involved the son of a Saudi Arabian diplomat, suspected of raping a 16-year-old student in suburban Virginia last January. In that case, a State Department official said, the evidence was presented directly to the Saudi Embassy, which made "no denial" of the allegation. Within 24 hours the diplomat's son was expelled from the country.

Expelling suspects with diplomatic immunity is the strongest action the State Department can take.

Last year, the documents indicate, those expelled included the alleged Saudi rapist, a Kenyan accused of robbery, a Guatemalan accused of assault and weapons violations, a French woman caught in a counterfeiting ring and the son of the Brazilian ambassador who shot a man outside a Washington nightclub. Only the last case received publicity.

The number of expulsions in such a short period of time was unusually high, a State Department protocol official said.

Two of those expelled, the Guatemalan and the Saudi, were thought to have later slipped back into the United States. Measures were taken with the U.S. Immigration and Natural-

ization Service to prevent others from re-entering the country.

"This is very serious business, to be expelled, and I have been rather stern about that," said Selva Roosevelt, chief of protocol. "I want to keep them out once they go out, because, frankly, I feel that if somebody is so disrespectful of our laws to violate them once, there's no guarantee they won't do it again. So they just don't have that privilege."

The decision to expel someone with diplomatic immunity involves a complex set of factors, and it may depend as much on the impact on foreign relations as on the merits of the criminal case, said Kautie Malmberg, a State Department legal adviser.

In cases involving Soviet diplomats, for example, Mr. Malmberg said, the factors would include "the state of our bilateral relations at the moment, and given the Soviet propaganda, we look at any Americans who may be in difficulty in the Soviet Union, because retaliation might be made."

The State Department documents revealed a spate of shoplifting cases involving Soviet citizens. On May 12, 1983, a security guard in a Saks Fifth Avenue store in suburban Maryland noticed a woman — who turned out to be the wife of a Soviet diplomat — ripping the price tags from a pair of men's \$30 shorts, rolling up the garment and hiding it under her jacket. The

woman was met by security guards as she tried to leave the store.

"After initially resisting," a State Department document stated, the woman "went with the guards to the security office and handed over the shorts. She refused, however, to turn over the price tags in her bag, swallowing them instead."

Near the end of the questioning, the security guards noticed the diplomatic identification papers in the woman's open purse and released her.

The State Department then dispatched a brusque note to the embassy that read in part: "The Department of State wishes to point out that this is yet another in a long series of unacceptable acts of shoplifting engaged in by Soviet diplomats and their dependents."

The note urged the embassy "to take strong measures to ensure that its diplomatic personnel desist from such reprehensible and illegal behavior. Provocative incidents of shoplifting not only exhaust the patience of the Department of State, but reflect poorly on the Soviet Embassy."

In response to an earlier complaint that a Soviet diplomat had shoplifted two belts, a woman's swimsuit and a vase from a department store in Washington, the Soviet Embassy charged that the incident was "outright provo-

cation" by the State Department and said the accusation was "false and null."

Last week, an embassy spokesman said the same response would apply to the incident at Saks.

"They think they are right," the Soviet spokesman said, "and we say we are right."

The crimes, serious or minor, are of major consequence to everyone involved — victim, police, U.S. government and foreign embassy.

For the victim seeking retribution in court, it is a frustrating situation.

"I felt it was really unfair for the State Department to not do anything," said the woman who said she was raped by the Egyptian. "I mean, here our diplomats over there are getting held hostage and our embassies are being blown up — and this little creep, he's a sex operator — and we're going to let him go. It just really outraged me."

"You don't get the satisfaction of seeing him put away, or knowing that they are going to be punished for the crime. You're not getting your revenge."

"I was going to go the whole nine yards, the whole way. Trial and the whole bit, because when you're right, you're right. I wasn't going to let him get away with it."

State Department officials, who are flooded with letters of complaint every time an incident is publicized, try to keep the cases as secret as

possible. They say they fear the consequences of embarrassing the embassies.

"We want to handle them quietly," said Richard Gookin, associate chief of protocol. "We believe it is in the interest of our relations with embassies and foreign governments. Things happen over which we have no control and they have no control."

Responding to a question about the alleged Saudi rape case, another State Department official said: "It is touchy with the Saudis. I would be happier if [the story] could say 'an Arab diplomat' rather than 'Saudi' ... because they find it embarrassing and because they've been cooperative."

Mrs. Roosevelt, the chief of protocol, said diplomatic immunity cases were "without question the most difficult and thorniest" that come into her office.

"I well understand the exasperation the average citizen feels," she said. "To them it's infuriating. At the same time, the principle we're upholding is not to protect the guy that's going through the spotlight, obviously, but to protect one of our people who might be in a country where the legal system leaves a great deal to be desired, or where he could be framed if he were not protected by diplomatic immunity."

"So the whole subject of diplomatic immunity is a tradeoff. Let's be frank. We have to protect our people all over the world."

## Glenn Seeks to Curb Spread of Nuclear Arms

By David Shribman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator John Glenn, declaring that the world faced the prospect of "being held hostage by state-sponsored nuclear terrorism," has presented a nine-point program aimed at curbing the spread of nuclear weapons.

"Speaking in Council Bluffs, Iowa, Senator Glenn said Monday that, in the long run, nuclear proliferation 'may pose an even greater menace' than the arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union. His remarks were made public by his campaign office here.

His proposal included a pledge not to export sensitive nuclear components or fuels to foreign nations; sanctions against nations that help others obtain nuclear weapons and that seek to obtain the components to build them; and efforts to help other nations meet their energy and security needs without components or fuels useful in making nuclear weapons.

Senator Glenn, an Ohio Democrat, said proliferation threatened to unbalance the deterrence that has prevented nuclear war.

"Deterrence has worked because we and the Soviets know each other; because rational people have made the nuclear decisions; and because both sides know that an attack by one would trigger fatal retaliation from the other," he told an audience at Western Iowa Community College. "Unfortunately, none of these restraints apply to the dangers posed by worldwide proliferation."

Senator Glenn added: "The irony is that, despite our vast power,

neither we nor the Soviets can protect ourselves once nuclear weapons fall into the hands of irresponsible political leaders or terrorist groups."

Senator Glenn took up an issue that he has made a theme in the Senate. He has offered said that the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978, which put controls on the export of nuclear materials and provided sanctions against violators, was his most important achievement in Washington.

He criticized the Carter administration for deciding to provide nuclear fuel to India in 1980. His most strenuous criticism, however, was of the Reagan administration's decision to provide nuclear materials to South Africa and Argentina and to reinstate aid to Pakistan without assurances that it would stop its nuclear weapons program.

"Whether through ideology or indifference, President Reagan is carrying out a shortsighted and potentially tragic policy, a policy that amounts to passing on deadly weapons which could one day be turned against our own people," he said.



Senator John Glenn

## Reagan Aides Divided On Tax Plan for Budget

By Jonathan Fuczbinger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although President Ronald Reagan remains opposed to increasing taxes to shrink budget deficits, his top aides are deeply divided on what course should be taken, according to administration officials.

Officials said, after a luncheon Monday of the president and his top advisers, that no final decision had been made at the luncheon about proposing a tax increase. "There are a number of decisions on the table, a number of options and a number of extremely held views," Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, said at his daily briefing. "The tax decision has not been made; it will be made this week."

Officials said Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan deepened the division in the administration by deciding to oppose any tax increase in the budget. Such a decision, based on administration estimates, would leave the budget deficit in the \$180-billion-to-\$200-billion range until the end of the decade.

A separate administration forecast, which some officials acknowledged was more likely if no tax increases were adopted, shows the deficit rising to \$268 billion by 1988.

One official said a new possibility was the setting up of an advisory commission that would study the deficit problem.

The tax decision is the last major one the president has to make before completing the budget for the 1985 fiscal year, which he is to send to Congress on Jan. 30.

Just weeks ago, many of his advisers had expected Mr. Reagan to accept a tax increase, effective in the 1986 fiscal year and contingent on previous approval of all the administration's proposed spending reductions for the 1985 fiscal year, which begins next Oct. 1.

The federal budget deficit, which was \$195.4 billion in the 1983 fiscal year, forces the government to borrow. Some economists say continued borrowing will push up interest rates and could threaten the economic expansion.

One of the difficulties involved in resolving the tax issue is the belief of some presidential advisers that Congress will not approve any tax increases or spending cuts that the president proposes in this election year. Therefore, they do not want the president to hurt his reelection chances, if he runs, by making unpopular proposals that would not go anywhere.

Martin S. Feldstein, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, who opposes Mr. Reagan's view, urged the president last week to support a straightforward tax increase of \$50 billion a year, not contingent on other events, to begin "sometime in 1985." But one

## Jackson's Accomplishment Enlivens the Democratic Race

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Politics always seems the most predictable of enterprises, until something happens. That is when this city discovers, yet again, how quickly its conventional wisdom gets outdated.

The main attraction of the first week of the 1984 presidential campaign was supposed to be the opening of Walter F. Mondale's campaign.

Then came the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson's successful negotiation for the release of Lieutenant Robert O. Goodman Jr. In comparison, Mr. Mondale's effort seemed flat and uninspiring.

Of course, Mr. Mondale's place as front-runner is intact. But the unpredictable rhythm of the first days of the year seems to invite everyone to look at the Democratic contest with a fresh eye.

Mr. Jackson did more than pull a political trick that forced his seven Democratic rivals to choke down their envy and join in a chorus of praise. With a single stroke, Mr. Jackson transformed himself from a figure of protest to a figure of achievement. As a result, he has the opportunity now to forge a new relationship with minority voters.

As long as Mr. Jackson remained a figure of protest, Mr. Mondale could argue to blacks that a vote for a minority candidate was an empty gesture that would reap no benefit. But by courting the nation in conflict with the United States, negotiating the release of an American prisoner and then returning home to deliver the freed captive to the president in the Rose Garden, Mr. Jackson achieved something that, if handled deftly, would lift his candidacy to that higher plane where, for black voters, winning

and losing acquire definitions beyond the immediate outcomes.

Mr. Jackson is now positioned to offer his diplomatic triumph as an emblem of black progress that merits the endorsement of a unified minority vote, regardless of who wins the nomination next summer in San Francisco.

But some political professionals in Washington wonder if Mr. Jackson

NEWS ANALYSIS

son is disciplined enough to capitalize on his victory. They see it as a contest between Mr. Jackson's political instincts, which have so far been superb, and his tendency toward boastful rhetoric, which sometimes seems uncontrollable. A critical test is due this week when Mr. Jackson turns toward the Deep South, where he has created a situation that lies at the center of every politician's dreams. He has a chance to convert a political campaign into a crusade.

A minority vote unified for Mr. Jackson would, of course, deprive Mr. Mondale of one of his main voting blocs. But Mr. Jackson represents a threat beyond electoral arithmetic. At a time when Mr. Mondale would like to keep the battle on the friendly terrain of money, organization and experience, Mr. Jackson has tugged it toward the slippery slope of personality.

This is a bad turn for Mr. Mondale. It means he has to run against the Democrats' vague yearning for

a bolder, more dashing candidate.

In the coming weeks, the contest is likely to take on a nastier tone as Mr. Mondale's opponents seize on the issue of personality and character. Already, Senators Gary Hart and Ernest F. Hollings are calling him "mush." Senator John Glenn's consultants are readying commercials intended to suggest, indirectly at least, that Mr. Mondale lacks spine.

With Mr. Mondale's belated denunciation of the Marine Corps presence in Lebanon — he was the sixth of eight Democrats to do so — the word "caution" has come to hover over him like a curse. Relaxed, funny and salty of tongue in private, he nonetheless resides at the center of a staff bureaucracy that seems bent on making him appear ever more distant, imperious and protected.

He now seems vulnerable only to the vagaries of human choice, such as the wolf-pack impulse that seems to run through the electorate when something stirs the idea of turning on the front-runner. In sum, the main threats to Mr. Mondale lie less within the political realm than within the public's psyche and Mr. Mondale's.

Pogo's dictum — "We have met the enemy and he is us" — seems to apply even more clearly to Senator Glenn than to Mr. Mondale. For several months, the former astronaut has been mechanically going through the motions, halfheartedly trying and discarding speeches and strategies, as if he had lost all stom-

ach for the enterprise of running for president.

Planners at President Ronald Reagan's re-election headquarters are pleased with Senator Glenn's decline in zeal and in the public opinion polls.

Privately, aides lament that after making big gains last spring and summer in his oratorical skill and ability to field questions, Senator Glenn has leveled out. He is on the same performance plateau attained in October, and he has got to climb higher to reach the level required of presidential candidates.

Altogether, this is probably the brightest time in months for these so-called long-shot candidates. Humankind loves a contest, and if Senator Glenn cannot revitalize his campaign, someone back in the pack seems likely to be elevated into a competitive position and given a chance to make an underdog challenge against Mr. Mondale.

But assume that Mr. Mondale rolls smoothly to the nomination. There is still a way in which the forces set afloat by Mr. Jackson last week can make trouble for him. Half the convention delegates will

French Air Force Jet Crashes

The Associated Press

METZ, France — A French Air Force Jaguar fighter jet crashed Tuesday near the eastern town of Lamarche while on a training flight, killing the pilot, air force officials reported.

## Murdoch Acquires Chicago Paper, Names Publisher

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rupert Murdoch completed his \$100-million purchase of the Chicago Sun-Times Monday. He immediately appointed Robert E. Page, the head of his Boston paper, as president and publisher of the Sun-Times, a tabloid that is the nation's 10th largest-selling daily.

Mr. Page has been the publisher of The Boston Herald since Mr. Murdoch acquired it in December 1982. Named to succeed him in Boston was Patrick Purcell, vice president for sales of Skyband Inc., a direct-broadcast satellite company owned by Mr. Murdoch's News America Inc.

Mr. Murdoch, who owns newspapers in the United States, Britain and Australia, has not indicated whom he intends to name as editor in Chicago or what sort of news content he wants to develop in the paper, which is second in circulation and advertising to the Chicago Tribune.

Some newspaper staff members have said they will leave in the next few weeks rather than participate in what they expect will be a shift in content toward more articles about crime and violence and a movement in the editorial pages away from liberal Democratic positions. Mr. Murdoch's newspapers generally have supported conservatives.

Two key executives who helped the paper win six Pulitzer Prizes, James F. Hoge, the publisher, and Ralph Oswald, the editor, resigned Friday. Mr. Hoge led a syndicate that tried to buy the paper from Field Enterprises, but he was outbid by Mr. Murdoch.

## Explosives Are Found On Madrid-Paris Train

The Associated Press

HENDAYE, France — A package containing 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms) of explosives was found Saturday at a railroad station at the Spanish border aboard a train linking Madrid and Paris, railroad sources reported Tuesday.

The explosives were not connected to a detonating device, the officials said. The package was found by a cleaner working in a car which had stopped at Irun in Spain's Basque region. Sleeper cars of the same train continued on to Paris.

White House official said that "that is not going to happen."

There are also two middle courses, officials said. One is a contingency tax increase, such as the one proposed for 1984, which Mr. Feldstein would support, as would David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, officials said.

The other proposal is an "assumed" revenue increase, which would be used to lower deficit projections. But that would only be tied to a promise that the income tax would be redesigned, sometime after the election, to make it simpler and fairer.

## Pair Sentenced In U.S. Murders

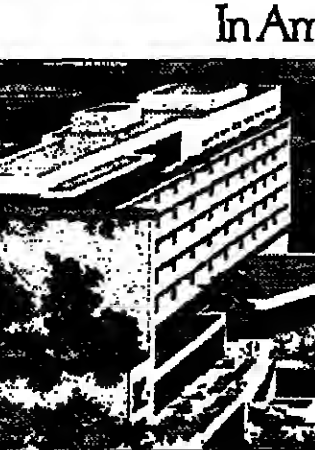
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Angelo Buono Jr. and Kenneth Bianchi, convicted of murder in the "hillside strangler" killings, have been sentenced to life imprisonment, and the trial judge said he hoped they would never be released.

"It is my firm belief that Mr. Buono and Mr. Bianchi should never see the outside of prison walls," Superior Court Judge Ronald M. George said Monday after the jury decided the sentences. "They should never be paroled."

Mr. Buono, 49, was sentenced to concurrent terms of life without possibility of parole for the murders of nine young women and girls in 1977 and 1978. Mr. Bianchi, 32, a cousin of Mr. Buono, was sentenced to concurrent terms of life with possibility of parole on his pleas of guilty to five stranglings in Los Angeles and two in Bellingham, Washington.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## China's American Card

Who would have guessed that Ronald Reagan would open an election year by receiving the prime minister of China at the White House? The presence of Zhao Ziyang is an achievement for Mr. Reagan in setting aside some attitudes of his political past and accepting a larger view of the American interest. It could not have been easy for a president of Mr. Reagan's belief and constituency to do that.

Mr. Reagan has done his share to point Sino-American relations in the right direction. Richard Nixon, by accepting the idea of a single China, had made the breakthrough of removing Beijing from the official list of America's enemies to a place somewhere on the side of its friends. Mr. Reagan had put at risk much of that immense strategic gain by his casual embrace of a two-Chinas policy. His midstream correction is what brings Mr. Zhao to Washington now and allows Mr. Reagan to plan to visit Beijing in April.

In 1982 Mr. Reagan worked out with the People's Republic an equation on the sensitive issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Later, progress was made in the development area, which is crucial to the current Chinese leadership. Completion of an industrial and technological cooperation pact is the leading practical business of the Zhao visit. A civil nuclear cooperation accord may also be reached if — an essential "if" — the Chinese can meet the requirements of American law for strict controls on nuclear exports to nonnuclear states.

The United States seeks to bolster China's industrial progress and at least its defensive military capability without alarming China's noncommunist neighbors or unnecessarily provoking the Soviet Union. By and large, the Reagan administration has shown a good sense of where to draw this delicate line.

Cries by the American right about "sellout" of Taiwan are relatively muted. The reason is that Mr. Reagan has accomplished his turn of policy without damage to the continuing American interest in Taiwan's safety and welfare. The Taiwanese themselves provide the best evidence. Overall, despite their jitters, they have reacted with maturity and aplomb to the turn of American policy that Richard Nixon began and Ronald Reagan is confirming.

Although no one can say for sure just how the future relationship of China and Taiwan will evolve, all the leading signs indicate that it will evolve peacefully. That is what the United States owes Taiwan. Mr. Reagan is delivering. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Racist Death Penalty?

Unable to prevail with the view that execution is always unconstitutional, American opponents of capital punishment offer a lesser but still impressive argument. They ask the courts to recognize that death sentences are much more frequent in cases in which the murder victim is white rather than black.

If true, that fact should weigh heavily against all capital punishment.

The death penalty is barbaric and wrong — state-sponsored killing that neither atones for nor deters private murder. Life in prison without parole is humane punishment and adequate protection for the community.

Most likely, the death penalty will finally fall before the growing evidence that it cannot be administered fairly. One new study of 17,000 homicide cases shows startling differences of punishment depending on the victim's race. In Georgia between 1976 and 1980 the death penalty was imposed on 67 of the 773 convicted murderers of whites but on only 12 of the 1,345 murderers of blacks. The results in seven other states are nearly as striking.

A similar study is under review in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit, which covers Georgia, Florida and Alabama. It purports to take account of numerous nonracial explanations for the discrepancy, eliminating them all until the ugly suggestion of racial discrimination stands alone. The court must decide initially not whether the study is accurate, only whether it is relevant. If admitted as evidence, it will presumably require a lot of explaining from states that want to maintain capital punishment. Previous debates of the race factor in capital cases focused on the death row population, fully half of which is black, but that argument bogs down in quarrels about relevant crime data. The new challenge is one the courts cannot safely ignore.

Executing more blacks as well as whites would not make the death penalty less repugnant, but racial justice is a constitutional minimum. The advocates of repressive anti-crime measures, like preventive detention, are fond of saying that black Americans have the highest stake in tough measures because they suffer the most crime. Here is evidence that society takes murder more seriously when the victim is white. It demands an answer.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A Taiwan Stick in Zhao's Closet

Off and on over the last 15 months China and the Soviet Union have held bilateral talks aimed at improving their strained relations. For a time the view from Moscow seemed to be that progress was being made. Last summer the Soviet media went so far as to suspect virtually all attacks on China's foreign policy, and in August Yuri Andropov hailed "recent positive trends" in Sino-Soviet relations. But the honeymoon, if ever there was one, has been brief. Russian propaganda organs are again criticizing China, and it is surely no coincidence that the resumed attacks come as China's Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang begins an official visit to the United States.

That Mr. Zhao intends his meetings in Washington to be conciliatory was made clear by remarks that he made before leaving China. The major problems that have disturbed U.S.-Chinese relations have for the time being at least been largely defused. The Reagan administration now permits the sale of some high-grade technology that the Chinese have long sought. Last year's dispute over U.S. imports of Chinese textiles has been resolved. Considerable progress has been made in tough negotiations on a new treaty governing the rights of investors in both countries.

On the issue of chronic irritation — U.S. relations with Taiwan — Mr. Zhao has struck a relatively nonconfrontational note. Without retreating an inch from China's traditional claims, he has conveyed an impression of reasonable patience and even understanding in regard to the American position. He recognizes, he said, that "the question of U.S. relations with Taiwan is a legacy from history." China, he repeated, "is not against the United States maintaining unofficial economic, trade and cultural relations with the people of Taiwan."

Arms sales, though, are another matter. While Prime Minister Zhao said that he would not press China's earlier demand for a complete and immediate halt in U.S. military transfers to Taiwan, he did repeat that China expects the United States to live up to its 1982 pledge to begin phasing out such sales.

For China the arms sales question is the stick in the closet in its relations with the

United States. Until such time as sales in fact end, which is something that Congress would like to decide, they will remain as a potential disruptive element in bilateral relations. It is not likely that China fears an attack from Taiwan, or even that Taiwan need fear military assault from a mainland deeply preoccupied with a host of other priorities, including the Soviet military threat to the north. For China the arms sales issue represents a fundamental challenge to its sovereignty.

Sooner or later that issue will be resolved, quite possibly by the Chinese themselves, on Taiwan and on the mainland, reaching their own agreement. Until that time it can be expected to abide as an element in Sino-American relations. For now, China's intention seems to be to keep it in the background of those relations. The U.S. government, by sticking to the policy that it has pledged, can probably do a lot to see that it stays there.

— The Los Angeles Times.

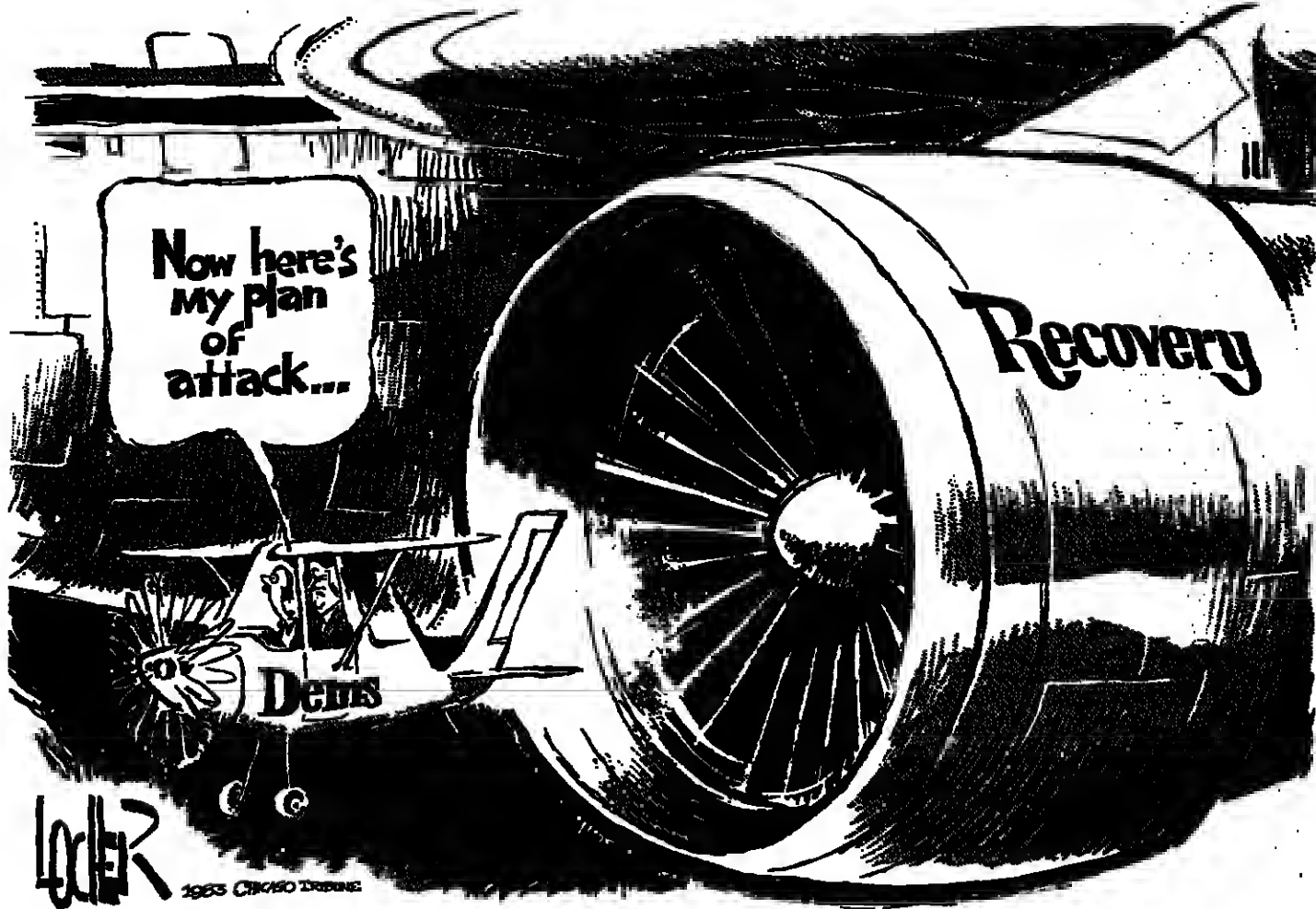
### Palestinians and Realism

If King Hussein sees fit to "reactivate" Parliament after a 10-year suspension, it is with a view to strengthening his hand at a time when the division and weakness of the PLO give him an opening. The king has met PLO representatives several times in the last three months. Did they assure him that Mr. Arafat would not object to a reconvening of Parliament? Palestinian and Jordanian sources say so. In any case, the PLO leader has reiterated an intention to visit King Hussein quite soon.

Who is to represent the 800,000 Palestinians of Jordan in the very delicate phase that follows the PLO's recent setbacks? Thirty "deputies" will be sitting with that mandate in the Jordanian Parliament. By all accounts they are men without the slightest sympathy for the PLO dissidents' policies of all-out armed struggle. The mere existence of this moderate group will put pressure on Mr. Arafat.

The reaction of the people of the occupied territories to Mr. Arafat's visit to Cairo has already shown how immensely tired they are of occupation since 1967, and how ready they are for a realistic settlement.

— Le Monde (Paris).



## Old Intelligence Skeletons That Rattle a Warning

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Some old American intelligence operations, now only beginning to surface, offer a shocking tale of caution against new arguments that national security justifies any skulduggery. The stories are about Nazi and collaborationist war criminals, hired, protected and established in safety by America even as it prosecuted war crimes at Nuremberg.

Decency and honor require setting the record straight. American interests, now and in the future, require awareness of what really happened when secret agents were turned loose in the delusion of "fighting fire with fire."

The Justice Department is investigating the case of Robert Jan Verbeke, a Flemish collaborator convicted and sentenced to death in absentia in Belgium in 1947. For nine years after the war he worked for U.S. intelligence in Vienna, where he still lives. He says he organized a network of 100 Soviet-bloc agents.

Last summer an investigation of Klaus Barbie, whom the French call "the butcher of Lyons," confirmed that he was in the hire of America until, having become an embarrassment, he was given false papers and sent secretly to the Southern Hemisphere on a well-established "rat line" that violated American law. Barbie is now awaiting trial in France. He had become a mastermind of the arms- and cocaine-smuggling regime in Bolivia, until a new government in La Paz delivered him to the French a year ago.

A former Justice Department prosecutor, John

Loftus, has written about Byelorussians who worked for the Gestapo, then for the United States, and who now live comfortably as Americans with their files hidden.

The Canadian writer Sol Littman says that at least 1,000 Nazi criminals are living in Canada, sent years ago by British and U.S. secret services "to workhouse for future use."

After World War II a secret group called the Office of Policy Coordination recruited Nazis supposedly able to provide intelligence from Eastern Europe and to organize underground guerrilla movements.

When their worthlessness became undeniable, they were sheltered and resettled to cover up the U.S. operation. Then it became necessary to cover up the cover-up. In the end, it was clear that moral betrayal of U.S. aims, law-breaking by officials and many millions of dollars wasted had no intelligence use.

Michel Thomas, a French resistance fighter and now a U.S. citizen, who worked in the U.S. Army Counter-Intelligence Corps in those days, says, "I challenge any statement that employment of these people had any value."

He can provide details as evidence that "nothing was produced except misinformation."

Neither incompetence nor ignorance can be an excuse, said Mr. Thomas. "The actions were a shameful betrayal of everything we as a nation stand for and stood for."

And yet most of the Americans who took part were convinced they were selfless patriots serving the highest interests of the United States in ways too sensitive to be legally accountable. It was the

Cold War; the climate seemed to them reason enough to suspend law and judgment.

They were not doing anything that the Soviet Union did not do. It did not occur to them that copying Soviet dirty tricks did not and could not serve America's purpose. Secrecy not only hid their tracks but kept them from understanding the futility of their activities.

Mr. Loftus concluded: "Official obsession with secrecy has a lot more to do with embarrassing schemes perpetrated in the name of national security than it does with national security."

These are old skeletons finally rattling in the closet. Allan Ryan Jr., who wrote the Justice Department report on Klaus Barbie, said that reforms of recent years should now lead intelligence officials to "realize that operational problems cannot be the exclusive concern."

He hailed "the end of the attitude that anything is permissible, including the obstruction of justice, if it falls under the cloak of intelligence."

Is he right that the lesson has been learned? Will new skeletons have to be hidden after secret operations in Central America, to emerge in a generation or so? What is the mysterious Intelligence Support Activity up to? Is the congressional oversight committee watching now so that the United States will not have to regret later?

Mr. Ryan attributed the past disaster to lack of "the democratic process of accountability."

The old records are an overwhelming argument against the pretense that more secrecy and less restraint on covert operations can serve the interest of the United States.

The New York Times.

## IFAD — Another Agency With Funding Problems

By Susannah Tarbush

ROME — The recent heated discussions in Paris over the seventh replenishment of the World Bank's International Development Association attracted considerable publicity. Less attention has been paid to the plight of the Rome-based International Fund for Agricultural Development in its own struggle for funds.

In both cases, the attitude of the United States has drawn sharp criticism from other donors. And in both cases it is the poorest nations who will be the ultimate losers.

For both organizations, the first few weeks of the year are crucial. On Jan. 12 the IDA will meet to finalize its replenishment. In February IFAD is to meet on its own replenishment.

Meanwhile President Reagan will be completing work on his budget. IFAD grew out of the UN World Food Conference in Rome nine years ago. Among its proponents were Henry Kissinger and the Shah of Iran. They saw a need for a new agency to focus on the needs of the rural poor, so as to step up food production.

The UN agency brings together states of the OECD, OPEC and the non-OPEC developing world, designated as categories I, II, and III. All 139 member states are represented on the governing council, in which each category has equal voting power.

IFAD was established in 1977 and began operations the next year with \$1 billion in funds for the 1978-1980 period. Iran's commitment was re-

flected in its \$125-million share in the category II total of \$435.5 million. Saudi Arabia gave \$105.5 million and Venezuela \$66 million. The United States led category I, giving \$200 million of the total \$535 million.

But the agency was soon hurt by international developments. First came the revolution in Iran, whose new leaders have shown little interest in the Shah's pet agency. Of the initial pledge of \$125 million, Iran had paid only \$41.6 million by the end of 1982. The advent of the Reagan administration meant a tough U.S. stand toward multilateral institutions. The decline in oil prices and production has thrown into question the funding ability of some category II states.

When it was time for the first replenishment, the United States cut its contribution from the \$230 million offered by the Carter administration to \$180 million. Iran slashed its pledge to \$19 million. Of the total \$1.1 billion pledged in the first replenishment, category I pledged \$620 million, category II \$450 million and category III \$30 million.

But by the end of November 1983 only \$748.6 million of the \$1.1 billion had been paid. The United States had paid only \$40 million, less than a quarter of the sum pledged. Last month Congress approved the Reagan administration's request for an extra \$50 million for IFAD, but

Washington still owes \$90 million. Some OPEC states have also fallen behind. Iran has paid nothing toward its pledge for the first replenishment, and did not even turn up for the governing council meeting in Rome last month. Libya had paid none of its \$31-million pledge, but at the meeting said it would pay the full amount. (Its representative said the delay in payment was "for certain reasons of our own relating to principles, not for economic reasons only.")

The fund's president, Abdelmuh-Sin al-Sudary of Saudi Arabia, has to cope not only with the shortfall in the first replenishment but with the tortuous process of negotiating the second, for 1984-1986. At issue are both the overall level of funds — which need to reach \$1.3/1.4 billion to avoid a drop in real terms — and the question of whether the OECD-OPEC ratio should remain as before.

The agency's economic problems have taken their toll on the normally cheery Mr. Sudary, 47, who was visibly exhausted and depressed during the governing council meeting.

Some OECD countries criticized the United States at the meeting.

Douglas Lindores, the leader of the Canadian delegation, expressed concern that the strong desire for a meaningful second replenishment was not shared by Washington. The Reagan administration's philosophy, he said, "seriously underestimates the negative impact on the development aspirations of the poorest members of the world community."

The U.S. assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs, Richard McCormack, reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to its pledge for the first replenishment. But he stressed that the level of OPEC participation would continue to influence other donors.

The financial crisis comes just when the young institution is beginning to prove itself. At the governing council meeting there was widespread praise for its work. The fund has supported 138 projects in 77 countries; an estimated 40 million people have been affected.

IFAD officials are optimistic despite the funding problems. Sartaj Aziz, an official in the economic and planning department, said experience proves that "by the end of the century we could attack the bulk of the poverty problem. If the resources are allocated, the job is doable."

The writer is business editor of The Middle East Magazine in London. She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## FROM OUR JAN. 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: A German Appeal to Britain

BERLIN — Apropos of the coming visit of the King and Queen of Great Britain, the "Post" makes an appeal to British good sense to bury the hatchet and adjust the misunderstandings which constantly threaten peace. It says: "Mr. Chamberlain laid down the law that all wars of the future would arise from industrial competition, but surely the trade progress of this country, the outcome of German hard work and industry, should be left alone, as it constitutes healthy competition between the two countries. The English have an illusion that Germany wishes to dominate all other countries. She merely wishes to hold her own."

### 1934: Desert Explorer Reports Finds

CAIRO — The expedition of Count Byron de Prokor has terminated the first phase of a 15,000-mile exploration of Africa. The Libyan Desert has been traversed. Progress was made in the search for the tomb of Alexander the Great, which tradition places in a temple at Siwa, in the heart of the desert. The expedition found Greek inscriptions of the period of Alexander's visit to the oasis in 325 B.C. A resemblance was found between Sahara rock drawings and those of the pre-Mayas, upholding Count Prokor's theory of the east and west migrations of the inhabitants of the submerging, prehistoric "Lost Continent."

### An Ambassador's Due

In response to the report "Flier Freed by Syria, Departure by Jackson," (IHT, Jan. 4) by Rick Atkinson:

The reporter's remark that "the U.S. ambassador to Syria, Robert P. Paganelli, attempted to steer some of the credit for Lieutenant Goodman's release to the Reagan administration," along with his opening phrase ("In a diplomatic and political coup by the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson"), needs instant correction.

For the last three years, 24 hours a day, Ambassador Paganelli and his devoted helpers, American and Syrian, in the U.S. Embassy in Damascus have sweated out keeping lines open to the Syrian government while Rick Atkinson and Jesse Jackson have been safe at home in their beds.

The major reason why Lieutenant Goodman was released was that the U.S. Foreign Service, through its staff in Damascus and with backing from the maligned State Department and White House in Washington, kept talking with the Syrians. This was done sometimes through smoke and shellfire. It was that work that made it possible for Mr. Jackson to stage his virtuoso performance.

Mr. Jackson might at least have

thrown a bone to Ambassador Paganelli — who, out so incidentally, got Lieutenant Goodman out of his basement cell weeks ago and who, since no one in Mr. Jackson's party spoke Arabic, had to do all the talking — by expressing his thanks for their help to the State Department, the White House and especially the U.S. ambassador on the spot.

As a matter of fact, Lieutenant Goodman is not the first American whom Mr. Paganelli has rescued. David Dodge, the kidnapped president of the American University of Beirut, was released from a year's captivity in the Bekaa Valley to Lebanon some months ago thanks to the patient hard work of Robert Paganelli.

Such unflinching front-line courage, demonstrated over years, ought to awaken someone in the U.S. Congress to move for a congressional medal for Ambassador Paganelli. The White House ought to award a Presidential Unit Citation (as Franklin D. Roosevelt used to do with the entire staff, American and Syrian, of the U.S. Embassy in Damascus).

JOHN CONRAD WEISERT,  
Retired Foreign Service Officer,  
Retired Captain, U.S.M.C.,  
Ciboure, France.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### OPEC's Aid Record

In response to the opinion column "Kawani's Admirable Record on Aid" (IHT, Dec. 22) by Jonathan Power:

OPEC countries have an outstanding record of aid as a percentage of GNP, having generally surpassed the United Nations target of 0.7 percent.

Net disbursements of OPEC aid totaled more than \$66 billion in the period 1973-1982, according to statistics of the OECD secretariat. That represents an average of more than 2 percent of OPEC members' GNP.

Unlike a good part of the assistance of other donors, OPEC aid has been extended to countries universally recognized as developing countries. OPEC concessional finance is extended to Third World countries — Arab and non-Arab — having as the primary purpose the promotion of economic development and welfare. Furthermore, assistance from OPEC states is completely untied.

OPEC aid is not extended to compensate oil-importing developing countries for increases in the price of oil. The birth and growth of the OPEC aid phenomenon did not follow the development of oil prices, although of course increased revenues were the source of expanded aid

efforts. Most of OPEC aid has gone to low-income countries that account for a small volume of oil imports.

More than a dozen OPEC aid agencies — Arab and non-Arab — provide concessional finance for economic development of the Third World. One is the OPEC Fund for International Development, which, with resources provided by all 13 OPEC countries, has committed about \$3 billion in assistance to 82 developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and to institutions active in economic development, using a wide variety of techniques of assistance than any other development finance institution.

Support has been given generously by OPEC members to multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, the IMF, the African Development Bank, etc. OPEC countries have provided more than 40 percent of the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development — yet their combined GNP is only 7 percent of the combined GNP of the OECD countries.

ABDELKADER BENAMARA,  
Director of Information,  
OPEC Fund,  
Vienna.

To be honest, I do not expect the situation to change greatly. Foreign policy has only a shifting, ephemeral constituency in America, and the Foreign Service has no constituency. The harm of its neglect is real, but imperceptible to most citizens. The advantages of politics as usual are bankable and real to all sorts of people from the president on down.

Nor do I expect the Foreign Service to dwindle or die. The fundamental attraction of careers in international affairs will continue, and probably grow. In many respects it will remain true, that in foreign affairs careers, "the Foreign Service is the only game in town."

As a new professor, I will counsel my best students to try for it, and I expect the Foreign Service to keep on attracting some of the brightest and most developed young Americans.

Personally I feel great pride in being associated with such a fine group of men and women, and with such a potentially great organization. I only wish the country would make better use of it.

This is the second of two articles. The writer, now a professor at the Citadel, was last assigned in the Foreign Service as ambassador to Bulgaria. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

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## INSIGHTS

## New York Heroin Trade: 'Out of Control'

Open Market on Manhattan's Lower East Side Flouts Enforcement Efforts

By Bob Drogin

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — His army jacket flapping, Sergeant Robert Zink of the New York City Police charged past 15 startled men and women lined up in the candle-lit, garbage-strewn hallway. At the far end, footsteps could be heard behind a steel-plated door.

"Look at this," Sergeant Zink said, shining a flashlight at two jagged holes in the metal. "You put your money in here, they slide the dope out there. It's like a bank teller. It's steel plate. It's impregnable. That's how far it's come."

Sergeant Zink, head of the Ninth Precinct's undercover narcotics squad, walked back into the cold night. More than a dozen men — called "steers" in the trade — flagged down cars on the corner, shouting "357," "E.T.," "Executive," "Mr. T.," "Eagle," "Black Jack" and other brand names of heroin. Scores of men and women stood nervously in lines nearby.

"Look around," Sergeant Zink said. "You're in the retail drug capital of the world."

In the past three years, the Lower East Side, once the famed "melting pot" that welcomed waves of immigrants seeking America's promise, has become the largest and most open heroin market in the nation. And, law enforcement officials say, the trade is increasing.

The sheer volume, which has turned some streets into 24-hour, open-air markets for illegal drugs, has overwhelmed city agencies, the police department, prosecutors, courts and federal drug enforcement agents, the officials admit.

## 'Out of Control'

"It's out of control on the Lower East Side, above and beyond anything I've ever seen or heard of," said Rudolph W. Giuliani, U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York. "There's a bazaarlike atmosphere. Not only can you go there at any time of the day and observe drug sales, but it's a continual flow and it's right out in the open."

City police say 31 operations are involved, selling heroin and cocaine from at least 34 locations; an increase of nearly 50 percent since last summer. They estimate the operations employ 600 to 700 lookouts, dealers and runners, including youths as young as 12. The total take: \$180 million a year.

"We figure each location does an average of \$15,000 a day," said Deputy Inspector Raymond J. Abruzzi, head of the Ninth Precinct.

The drugs, each with its own name and logo, are openly hawked near schools, synagogues and churches. Buyers double-park cars from New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. Plundered, burnt-out buildings have been converted to fortresses for dealing, with steel-plate doors, barricades, roof guards, attack dogs, trap doors and escape routes.

"They're very organized," Inspector Abruzzi said. "In Christmas 1982, we noticed two operations closed down. One went to Puerto Rico, one went to Hawaii [for vacation]. The whole staff, all expenses paid. Figure 30 people in all."

Most of the trade is in "Alphabet Town," about 50 square blocks of decaying tenements and rubble-strewn lots between Houston and 14th streets and A and D avenues.

The area has 300 city-owned abandoned buildings, and its 50,000 black, white and His-

panic residents suffer among the highest crime rates, gravest unemployment and lowest incomes in the city.

Repeated visits last month found drug trade so open, particularly on Second and Third streets, that a hot-dog vendor served seven addicts waiting to buy drugs one afternoon. When it rained, addicts stood in line under umbrellas.

## Brand Names

On Third Street, 21 men and women lined up against a building to buy glassine envelopes of "Magnum 44" heroin from a midget and three other men. On Fourth Street, two dozen lined up in a school courtyard to buy "The Wiz" and "4-Up."

At 178 East Second Street, 32 junkies stood on dark, garbage-covered stairs to buy "Executive" heroin that was being lowered in a pail from the top floor.

"It's like a street market, like an outdoor vegetable or fruit market," said the Rev. John Kennington, 50, an assistant pastor at Most Holy Redeemer Church. "Early in the morning, you see the people coming over from Wall Street in their Lincolns. People shoot up in cars, people shoot up on doorsteps. Baby carriages are employed to transport drugs."

In interviews, a 23-year-old dealer named Luis said that he sold \$18,000 to \$30,000 worth of "357" heroin a day. He said his weekly salary is \$1,000, tax-free. His employers have offered him gold and diamond jewelry and expensive vacations to Hawaii or Puerto Rico as bonuses.

A 16-year-old "runner," nicknamed "Be-Bop," arrested for the fourth time, carried a tattered notebook showing that he had delivered 2,450 packets of heroin in the previous three days. He was paid \$100 a day.

## Few Dealers Go to Jail

The heroin and cocaine traffic has flourished on the Lower East Side despite repeated city, state and federal crackdown attempts. City police alone have made more than 6,800 narcotics arrests in the area since July 1982, records show.

New York state has among the nation's strictest drug laws, requiring life sentences for repeated felony offenders. But courts and jails are overcrowded, so some cases are dropped or plea-bargained and judges are sometimes reluctant to impose long sentences. Many dealers carry only small amounts of drugs to avoid felony charges. The result is that few dealers go to jail.

A 1982 study of 594 drug arrests found that of 452 completed cases, only 103 defendants were given jail terms. Only 27 were jailed for more than 90 days.

Using a \$250,000 federal grant, the city has assigned four prosecutors to handle drug cases from the Lower East Side. But each prosecutor was responsible for more than 700 cases last year, said Sterling Johnson Jr., the city's chief narcotics prosecutor.

"If police made 10 times as many arrests and we had 10 times as many prosecutors, it would still be the same thing," Mr. Johnson said. "The more you arrest, the more they come back. It's like digging a hole in the ocean."

On the federal level, drug enforcement agents who targeted the Lower East Side three years ago for special attention acknowledge making

little headway in penetrating the organizations running the trade.

Hoping to scare dealers with stiffer sentences, the U.S. attorney began using federal drug laws in August to prosecute about 60 Lower East Side dealers. The first three were sentenced in December to four to six years in prison. Eight others received lesser sentences after pleading to reduced charges.

A Dec. 1 sentencing memorandum for the first three dealers noted that, "as a result of continued law enforcement efforts by the police, Lower East Side dealers have in the past year switched to recruiting children, many of them young girls, to shuttle heroin, reasoning that they are much less likely to be punished if caught."

## Increased Purity

The trade also has grown, police said, because Lower East Side heroin is often 25 percent to 30 percent pure, compared with 3 percent to 5 percent pure elsewhere in the city.

The increased purity has led to overdoses. On Nov. 8, James Hayden, an acclaimed young actor who portrayed a drug addict in the Broadway play "American Buffalo" died of an apparent drug overdose. At his side, police found several envelopes of "Trizone" heroin, a Lower East Side brand.

Police say the drug trade has caused more crime. Area homicides jumped 25 percent in 1983, and police estimate that half the larcenies and assaults and 70 percent of the robberies and burglaries are drug-related.

"The drugs cause a lot of violence," said Lieutenant Steve Nasta, head of street enforcement for Manhattan South narcotics unit, which has assigned about 20 officers to the Lower East Side. "They've had 37 homicides this year. We estimate 90 percent are drug-related."

In one recent case, a dealer was killed for selling counterfeit drugs.

"We had one guy pushing stuff on the street as 'Black Sunday' and it was quinine," Lieutenant Nasta said. "So they shot him. They call it infringement of trademark."

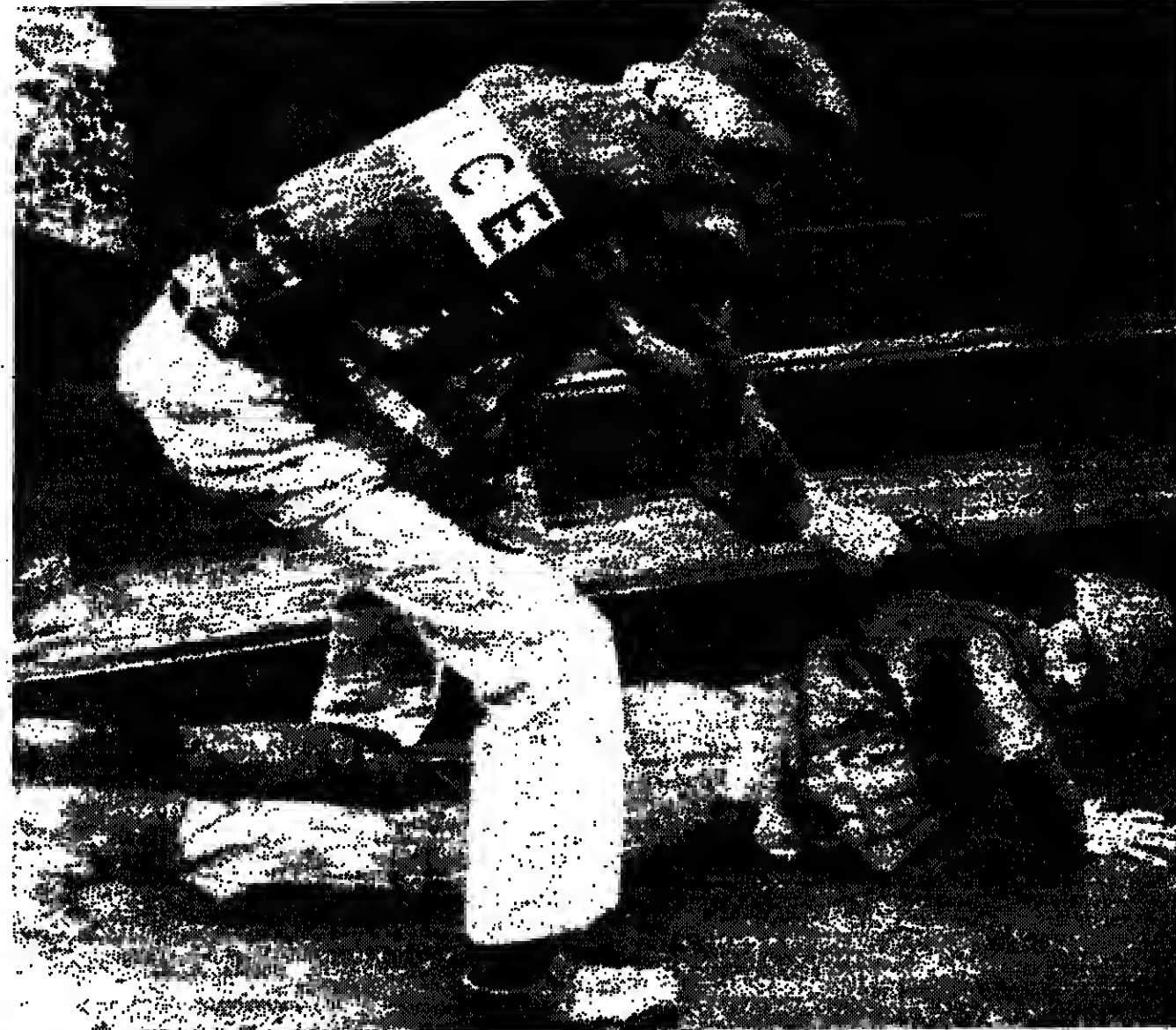
Neighborhood residents are also victims. In July, 15-year-old Carmen Iris Rivera was shot to death on Sixth Street. Police said she was caught in a drug dealers' gun battle while walking with her mother. Two days later, a 13-year-old girl was shot in the hand.

A mural painted in memory of Carmen Rivera now adorns 215 East Second Street, a six-story, boarded-up, red-brick building. A red banner hanging from the third-story fire escape says, "Drugs are Suicide." Inside, police say, at least three brands of heroin are sold.

The federal Drug Enforcement Administration estimates that 40 percent of the heroin imported into the United States is consumed in the New York metropolitan area. Heroin traffic also flourishes in parts of Harlem, the Bronx and Brooklyn.

But experts say that the city's addict population, and the nation's, has doubled since the mid-1970s, when the federal government relaxed efforts to cut poppy production abroad. Experts now estimate that there are 450,000 to 600,000 addicts nationally.

The Reagan administration has organized 12 interagency task forces to fight organized crime drug trafficking. But critics note that the gov-



A narcotics agent in New York makes a drug arrest.

ernment allocated no extra funds for the job, while delegating more responsibility to city and state police forces.

## Profits Are Enormous

The drug profits are enormous. Mr. Johnson, the city's chief narcotics prosecutor, said a kilo (2.2 pounds) of 90-percent-pure heroin usually costs less than \$50,000 to import. When the kilo is cut to 3-percent pure, it produces 30 kilos, each with a street value of \$200,000 to \$300,000. Other estimates range even higher.

The Lower East Side, which covers about two square miles including Alphabet Town, has been New York's best-known slum for more than a century.

Millions of Irish, Italian, German, East European, Jewish, Asian and Hispanic immigrants have passed through its squalid tenements and sweatshops. The area spawned the Yiddish Theater, the American trade union movement, writers such as Jacob Riis, the musicians Ira and George Gershwin, and dozens of entertainers, including Eddie Cantor, the Marx Brothers and Jimmy Cagney.

Today, although the population is smaller, it remains poor and polyglot. A community newsletter, People's Press, is printed in English, Spanish, Chinese, Yiddish and Ukrainian.

But the old streets are changing. The Lower East Side has some of Manhattan's limited supply of inexpensive housing. Speculators and developers are buying and renovating dilapidated buildings, hoping for a real estate bonanza.

Boutiques, art galleries and restaurants have opened, and gardens are springing up on empty lots. Punk rock and jazz clubs are busy. It has become, says the New York Daily News, "the hottest piece of real estate in town."

Neighborhood groups are resisting, however. They charge that the city is using the drug trade as an excuse to build luxury housing and evict low-income residents. City officials deny the charge.

"Part of cleaning out the Lower East Side is bringing in the drug trade," said Valerio Orselli, director of a local nonprofit housing group. "I believe it's part of city policy."

Community groups and some political leaders instead support the city's "urban homesteading" program, in which residents use their own labor and \$10,000 city grants to rehabilitate buildings that the city has taken over for non-payment of taxes.

So far, only about a dozen buildings have been renovated in Alphabet Town, but the city has asked the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for \$3 million to rehabilitate 100 more apartments.

"It's a way of fighting the drugs," said Tom Casick, deputy borough manager. "It's a way of moving housing forward. It's a way of putting people to work."

## Chadors, Pistachios Mark Iran's Presence in Syria

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — On Thursday afternoons, the Iranian pilgrims land at the international airport here. The passengers, most of them women shrouded in black chadors, descend carrying huge bags of pistachios.

Another batch of Iranians wait at the airport to return home. Although they, too, carry big sacks, theirs are filled not with pistachios but with a dazzling array of products: plastic cooking utensils, leather sandals, butane water heaters, radios, irons, cloth and trinkets.

The scene has been repeated every week since last February, when Syria agreed to allow a thousand Iranian religious pilgrims to visit each week to help pay for the oil it imports from Iran. Although Syria exports oil, it needs light crude to mix with the heavier, sulfur-laden petroleum it produces. In the last two years, Iran has sold more than seven million tons of oil to Syria.

The tourism-for-oil barter arrangement is to increase to 2,000 visitors a week this month, officials say. The Iranian Shiite Muslims are Syria's only major source of tourism income. They are among the more visible manifestations of the close relationship that has blossomed between the two countries because of Syria's support for Iran in its war with Iraq, now in its fourth year.

Western diplomats here say they consider the alliance curious and potentially dangerous for Syria. They have warned Syrian officials that because Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's government is committed to exporting its Islamic revolution, the alliance could prove disruptive. In the late 1970s, the Moslem Brotherhood — Sunni Moslem militants — killed hundreds of foreigners and Syrians in terrorist attacks, the diplomats said. Only after the government laid siege in 1982 to Hama, a Sunni orthodox stronghold in the north, killing thousands of fundamentalists and bystanders, was the religious rebellion brought under control.

"Given this country's experience with religious zealots, they ought to be more sensitive to the dangers of letting Damascus become a playground for Iranian Shiite fundamentalists," a senior Western diplomat said. "They're playing with religious fire."

The relationship between Syria and Iran also provides some insights into the formulation of Syrian foreign policy — an often perplexing mix of pragmatism and ostensibly socialist, pan-Arab ideology. In interviews in December, Syrian officials defended the relationship with Iran. Iran initially resisted the tourism agreement, they said. Desperately short of foreign exchange, it had virtually banned tourism and foreign travel by Iranians after the revolution toppled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in February 1979.

In April 1982, Iran and Syria signed their first trade agreement after Damascus closed a pipeline through which Iraq shipped oil to the Mediterranean for export. Under the agreement signed last February, the Iranian minister of religion selects a thousand tourists a week from a flood of applicants. Because so many of Iran's men either have been killed or are fighting in the war, the bulk of the prospective tourists are women, officials said.

Each pilgrim is given a cash advance of \$200 to \$250. Syria provides hotels, food and ground transportation during their stay.

The cost of the trip is often greater than the allotment, especially because the Iranians want to buy items that are either unavailable in Iran or that they are too poor to afford there. So most of the pilgrims bring merchandise to sell in Syria to help pay for their trips and shopping sprees in Damascus's well-stocked markets.

Initially, they brought carpets and other valuable Persian handicrafts. After the government banned the export of these items, the tourists switched to pistachios. The trading takes place just outside the Sayida Zenab mosque, a giant, resplendent building in the southern suburbs of the city that houses the crypt of Zenab, the prophet Mohammed's daughter.

Inside the mosque recently, every inch of space was occupied during evening prayers by the Shiite faithful. The women's austere black chadors contrasted with the turquoise-blue Arabic tiles that line the mosque's dome, the dazzling painted glass lanterns and chandeliers, the gold and silver lattice design superimposed on walls of mirrors, the dozens of Iranian carpets that cover the floor tiles.

Men and women kissed the gilded frame of the crypt in the center of the mosque. Below the crypt an anxious mother kept watch over an obviously sick child, whom she had tied to the base of the crypt with a blue ribbon in hope of a miraculous cure.

The Iranians are taken to the mosque and other religious sites in tour buses decorated with posters of Ayatollah Khomeini and occasionally with photographs of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria. In the center of modern Damascus, the Semiramis Hotel and three other second-class or third-class hostels are filled exclusively with the Iranian tourists.

The manager of the Semiramis does not permit picture-taking in the hotel's musty, smoke-filled lobby, whose walls are covered with posters of Ayatollah Khomeini and revolutionary pilgrims, the hotel is said to house Iranian Revolutionary Guards, whom Syria permits to stay in Damascus while on their way to towns in Lebanon, where they work with the country's million Shiites.

Mohammed Haider, head of the foreign affairs section of the ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party's National Command, said the Iranians posed no threat to his country. "We befriended according to political stands, not because of religious ones," Mr. Haider said.

After its revolution, Mr. Haider said, Iran took many progressive positions. He said Iran severed ties with Israel, transformed Iran from an "imperialist" base for the United States into a nonaligned state and declared the Gulf neither Persian nor Arab but Islamic. Despite these positive political developments, he continued, Iraq began the war against Iran without consulting Arab countries.

"We understood that the war would create great divisions in the Arab world, which harms our national cause," Mr. Haider said.

Diplomats in Damascus say that Syria's support for Iran is also more readily explainable by the ideological rift between Baghdad and Damascus. Iraq is ruled by a civil wing of the Ba'ath party, and the presidents of the two countries are said to detest each other.

Mr. Haider asserted that efforts to heal the split in the parties had failed because President Saddam Hussein of Iraq "does not truly seek Arab unity." The war between Iran and Iraq will end when Mr. Hussein is no longer in power, Mr. Haider said.

Western officials suggested that Syria was not displeased to see Iraq, its traditional rival, bogged down in a debilitating war with Iran. The war has made easier Syria's efforts to expand its influence in the region and its hegemony over Lebanon, they said.

"This is a very shortsighted view," a Western diplomat said. "Eventually, Syria will realize that neither it nor Iraq, both secular states, has an interest in having an Islamic fundamentalist state on its borders."

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Ageless beauty catches the eye. The MD-80 thwarts the ravages of time with an exterior of premium aluminum alloy burnished to shine back at the sun — a finish so fine it's made only for us.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4
AT&T	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
GE	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
AMC	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
...	...	...	...	...

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Indus	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
Comp	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
...	...	...	...	...

NYSE Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
...	...	...	...	...

Tuesday's NYSE Closing				
Vol. of 4 p.m.	Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.	Prev. Consolidated Close	Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street	
107,576,000	107,576,000	125,422,518		

AMEX Diaries				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
...	...	...	...	...

NASDAQ Index				
Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Composite	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
...	...	...	...	...

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56
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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	IBM	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4
AT&T	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	AT&T	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
GE	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	GE	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
AMC	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	AMC	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
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## EC Nears Deadline On Steel Dispute

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON — The U.S. deputy trade representative, Robert Lighthizer, said the European Community will decide by Saturday whether to retaliate against the United States for U.S. restraints on specialty-steel imports.  
"I am not optimistic but I am hopeful that an agreement to avert the retaliation can be reached before the deadline," Mr. Lighthizer said at a news briefing.  
He said the Europeans tentatively said they would retaliate by setting tariffs and quotas on about \$160 million worth of U.S. exports to the EC, chiefly chemicals and sporting goods.  
In Brussels, an EC official said a list of "compensatory" tariffs or quotas on imports from the United States would be sent to Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

## U.S. to Press Chinese To Fulfill Conditions Of Grain Agreement

**Reuters**  
ORLANDO, Florida — The Reagan administration will continue to press China to make up the 1983 shortfall in wheat purchases under the U.S.-China grain agreement, Kenneth W. Dam, deputy secretary of state, said Tuesday.  
"We are insisting that the Chinese make up the shortfall and we will continue to work with them to that end," Mr. Dam told 7,000 farmers at the American Farm Bureau Federation's annual meeting.  
Under the grain agreement, China agreed to purchase at least 6 million metric tons of U.S. grain a year.  
China stopped buying grain last year because of a disagreement with the United States over textile trade negotiations.  
When a textile agreement was reached, Chinese officials pledged to honor the terms of the grain accord, but by the end of the year China had purchased only 4.4 million tons of U.S. grain.

## Filed to Block

**REUTERS** — The U.S. Justice Dept. has filed a lawsuit to block the sale of a Los Angeles-based company's stock to a Japanese firm. The suit is part of a broader effort to prevent the transfer of sensitive technology to Japan. The company in question is a major supplier of electronic components to the U.S. military. The Justice Dept. argues that the sale would provide Japan with access to critical technology that could be used in the development of advanced weapons.

## Wants Inflation R

**REUTERS** — Swiss government price index rose 0.5 percent in November, the Federal Statistical Office said. The increase was driven by higher prices for food and energy. The overall index for the year ended in November was up 1.2 percent. The Swiss government has been targeting a 1 percent inflation rate for the year.

## Treasu

**REUTERS** — The U.S. Treasury Department is considering a proposal to increase the federal estate tax. The proposal would raise the tax on estates over \$1 million. The Treasury is currently reviewing the proposal and has not yet reached a final decision.

## \$300,

**REUTERS** — The price of gold fell to a three-month low of \$300 an ounce Tuesday. The decline was due to a combination of factors, including a strengthening of the dollar and a lack of buying interest from investors. The price of gold has been volatile in recent months, with prices ranging from a high of over \$400 to a low of around \$250.

(Continued on Page 10)  
Herald Tribune  
Incisive. In depth. International.  
January 9, 1984



## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Dollar Slips After 4 Days of Gains Against Top European Currencies

NEW YORK (AP) — The dollar ended Tuesday lower, snapping a four-day, record-breaking streak against leading European currencies in hectic trading. Gold prices rose from 16-month lows.

The dollar extended its gains as the trading day began, briefly reaching new heights against the currencies of Britain, France, Italy, Denmark, Norway and Finland, and climbing to 10-year highs against the West German Deutsche mark and Dutch guilder. But the dollar failed to stay in uncharted territory amid profit-taking by traders.

In Frankfurt, the dollar finished at 2.8125 DM, down from 2.8330 DM at the close Monday. In London, the pound rose to \$1.4034 from the all-time low of \$1.3997 Monday, the first time the pound had fallen below \$1.40. In Paris, the franc improved to 5.925 to the dollar, from a record 6.6500 Monday. In Tokyo, the dollar rose against the yen — the only currency to gain on the dollar Monday. The dollar climbed to 234.05 yen from 232.95.

In New York, the dollar fell to 2.825 DM from Monday's 2.844, declined to 1.399 to the pound from 1.393 on Monday and slipped to 8.625 French francs from 8.6775. The yen was unchanged at 233.7.

## IBH Affiliate Warns of Mass Layoffs

HANNOVER, West Germany (AP) — Hannover, West Germany's oldest construction-machinery maker, warned Tuesday of 2,000 layoffs in the next few months in an apparent prelude to bankruptcy proceedings.

Hannover is an affiliate of IBH Holding, which filed for bankruptcy Dec. 13.

A Hannover spokesman said the company "faces the worst" following the collapse of IBH. He said most of the dismissals would take place in February and March, with a few taking place early in 1985.

## IBM, National Semiconductor in Pact

SAN JOSE, California (UPI) — International Business Machines Corp. and National Semiconductor Corp., in one of the few remaining spinoffs of an industrial-spying case involving three of the world's largest electronics manufacturers, have settled out of court.

U.S. District Judge Spencer Williams Monday agreed to the \$3-million settlement signed by attorneys for the two companies, thanking them for averting what could have been a protracted trial.

The 20-page document — in which National Semiconductor admitted no wrongdoing — required the Santa Clara, California, corporation to pay IBM \$3 million in legal expenses and return any IBM documents.

The National Semiconductor case evolved from an operation by the FBI in 1982 that led to federal criminal charges of industrial spying against two Japanese companies, Hitachi Ltd. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp.

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## U.S. Home-Computer Industry Sighs With Relief, but Remains Cautious

By Aljean Harmetz  
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — The feeling this week at the Consumer Electronics Show here appears to be relief that the video-game and home-computer industry, in which some companies lost hundreds of millions of dollars during 1983, still exists.

William Grubb, chairman of Imagic, said: "For this industry, 1983 was the year of humility."

Roger Sharpe, the editor of Video Games magazine, said: "The phenomenon is over. The industry dug its own grave by thinking that all you had to do was put something in a box and the public would buy it. The question is where the industry will stabilize."

Many other experts said that most companies left in the industry would survive but would be taking a much more conservative approach.

According to Egi Julissen of Future Computing, a company that does market analyses of the computer industry: "The video-games industry is now a replacement business like the automobile industry. The market won't die overnight just because everybody has one."

Industry experts said sales will be down moderately this year.

There were 6.6 million game machines sold in 1983, down from eight million in 1982, according to the Electronic Industry Association, a trade association. Analysts and manufacturers put the 1983 figure closer to five million.

There were 75 million game cartridges bought from retailers last year, up 15 million from the previous year, according to both the association and analysts and manufacturers. But 40 percent of those cartridges were deeply discounted leftovers. Many 1982 games, such

as Atari's E.T., were sold as close-outs ranging in price from \$4 to \$9.99. They originally sold for \$25 to \$35.

"In 1982, 60 million cartridges were sold, but 30 million cartridges were left on retailers' shelves," said Jerry Thompson, vice president of electronic sales at Parker Brothers.

Thomas Lopez, vice president of editorial development at Activision, said the discounting would continue, but he noted that a few new cartridges did sell well.

In Q-Bert, priced \$30 to \$35, Parker Brothers had a best seller. The game requires the player's guess to hop on colored squares to change their colors while pursued by comical monsters. Parker Brothers' handling of Q-Bert reflects the industry's new caution.

"We bit the bullet and cut our planned games during the second half of the year from eight to three, concentrating on the three we thought could do best," Mr. Thompson said. "We had spent \$5 million advertising Frogger a year ago to be played on Atari's VCS system. But we knew the VCS couldn't sustain a \$5-million promotion in 1983. However, we shipped Q-Bert for five different systems, and so we were able to spend the same amount of money, \$5 million."

Mr. Julissen said: "The video game is a special-purpose device, and that's the way to go early in an industry's growth. What we didn't anticipate was the bloodbath of Texas Instruments and Commodore slugging it out and bringing home-computer prices lower than prices of video-game hardware."

The price of the Atari VCS was marked down to as low as \$49. At one time, the machine sold for slightly less than \$200. At an ana-

lyst's meeting Sunday, James Morgan, Atari's new chairman, said that the average sales price of the VCS now was \$61 and that Atari was "making money" at that price.

What does 1984 have in store for video games?

The entrance of such large retailers as Sears, J.C. Penney and K. Mart has meant the death of many of the specialty stores that first fostered the industry. Chess and Games, a seven-store California chain, has filed for protection from its creditors under bankruptcy laws. A six-store chain, G.A.M.E.S., is down to one store.

Companies that make cartridges have shrunk from nearly two dozen to half a dozen. As for game hardware, many experts said that Atari's 2600 system would dominate the low end of the market, while its 5200 or Coleco's ColecoVision would corner the high end.

Although Mattel Inc. insists that it will continue to make its Intellivision game module, almost every other maker said privately that Intellivision is no longer viable. "Intellivision is dead," Mr. Sharpe said. Both Imagic and Parker Brothers have stopped making games for the machine.

On the other hand, many analysts and software makers spoke in surprisingly flattering terms about Adam, the new Coleco Industries computer that includes a word processor, a printer and a ColecoVision video game.

At the show Monday, however, Coleco said that because of production problems with the Adam, the company would report a loss for the fourth quarter of 1983 but would return to profitability in this year's first quarter. It also said it was raising the wholesale price of the Adam to \$700, from \$650.

## BP Abandons Its First Well Off China

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. is abandoning its first exploration well in the South China Sea, despite finding oil there.

BP said Tuesday that the well in contract area 14/29 was drilled to a depth of 3,451 meters (11,322 feet) and yielded only "samples" of oil. The drilling rig will be moved to another test area as part of a three-year exploration program by a BP-led consortium, the company said.

The news sent BP shares down eight pence, but they later recovered to close at 400 pence (\$5.60), down 3 pence on the day.

In contrast, BP shares plunged 24 pence Dec. 5 when Sotio, 53 percent-owned by BP, reported that it had struck water rather than oil in a crucial geological stratum of the Mukluk structure off the coast of Alaska's North Slope. Hopes were high for a huge oil discovery at Mukluk, but analysts now hold out little hope for a find meriting commercial production there.

The share market is paying unusually close attention to BP's exploration off China and Alaska. The company, whose North Sea output is peaking, faces a sharp decline in its oil production later in the 1980s unless it makes a major discovery.

China and Alaska "are still the great white hopes" of BP's exploration program, said Carol Ferguson, senior oil analyst at the stockbrokerage of Wood, Mackenzie & Co.

She and other analysts played down the significance of the abandoned Chinese well. The industry rule of thumb is for nine failures out of every 10 such tests.

## NTT Is Hoping to Shed Local Phone Operations

(Continued from Page 7)

way" for Japan's telecommunications future, carrying voice, video and data services in much greater volume than NTT's present microwave circuits can handle. This project, called the Information Network System, will cost NTT \$106 billion to \$128 billion during the next two decades.

But the Information Network System is merely the pipeline for the new services. The demand for equipment that essentially plugs into the system — including sophisticated exchanges and switches, local networks and terminals — will total as much as \$300 billion, according to the estimates of Nomura Securities.

NTT is not an equipment maker, as AT&T is, but it will buy and install the new equipment. Its current suppliers are a family of Japanese companies, led by NEC, Fujitsu, Hitachi and Oki Electric.

But as construction of the fiber-optic network progresses, U.S. companies — AT&T, International Business Machines Corp., NCR Corp., Rolm Corp. and others — are striving for a share of the orders for the billions in equipment that will be plugged into the new system.

Mr. Shinto, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and much of the Japanese business community are convinced that the best way to move Japan into the information age and make the best use of the Information Network System is to split up NTT, freeing it from government control. The new telecommunications market, they

argue, requires innovative services, and this means deregulation.

The trade and industry ministry, in particular, wants a less-regulated environment. It believes that Japan's service industries — the banks, financial houses, traders and brokerage firms that are the biggest corporate users of the new telecommunications technologies — will lose international competitiveness if the pace of introducing new communications is slowed.

As now proposed, the NTT breakup would proceed in phases during several years. The most likely method would be to have NTT retain trunk-line long-distance services, its four research laboratories and some advanced services, about as AT&T has done. A handful of regional phone companies, perhaps five or more, would be set up under separate management and spun off as independent companies with some private ownership to handle local phone service. Eventually, NTT and the new companies would be sold, wholly or partly, to private investors.

Legislation to revamp NTT is scheduled to be introduced in the Japanese Diet this year.

Last September, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party came up with a proposal that would make the new NTT a joint-stock company free from the scrutiny of the Diet and the need to get approval every time it wanted to change tariffs. Initially, according to that proposal, it would still be 100-percent owned by the government. The issue of government ownership would be reviewed later.

At the same time, advocates in

the free-market camp are pushing for faster action, including the shearing off of the local phone business as five or so regional companies. As much as 45 percent of each could then be sold to the public.

In the Japanese parliamentary system, the important negotiations take place before a bill is presented to the Diet, which usually then approves it. The provisions of the bill that will end up in parliament are still uncertain, however.

Mr. Shinto's view that a divestiture makes "common sense" is not necessarily shared by the company's 323,000-employee bureaucracy — a staff Mr. Shinto is likely to trim after NTT is free of control by the Diet.

Resistance is also expected from NTT's labor union, Zentatsu. The union president, Akira Yamagishi, has said that splitting up NTT and selling a stake in the local operations to private investors would only benefit "greedy capitalists."

Moreover, under the Japanese consensual system, the wishes of the unions cannot be disregarded in major decisions. That will create pressure to at least reduce the number of companies into which NTT is divided.

Some analysts even suggest that NTT could be split into just two companies, with the home-equipment-sales divisions cast off but the rest of the company remaining intact.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

10 January 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are quoted by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the 1st: (D) daily; (W) weekly; (B) bi-monthly; (M) monthly; (Q) quarterly; (Y) yearly.

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. SA. (M) Al-Mal Trust \$14.27

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD. (M) Bank of Europe \$14.27

BANK OF AMERICA CORP. (M) Bank of America \$14.27

BANK OF CHINA LTD. (M) Bank of China \$14.27

BANK OF INDIA LTD. (M) Bank of India \$14.27

BANK OF JAPAN LTD. (M) Bank of Japan \$14.27

BANK OF KOREA LTD. (M) Bank of Korea \$14.27

BANK OF LONDON LTD. (M) Bank of London \$14.27

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## American Express Sells Cuba Debt

By Leslie Maitland Werner

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

WASHINGTON — The new chief of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, J. Paul McGrath, says he plans to expand the use of criminal-law enforcement techniques, such as granting immunity from prosecution, in investigating antitrust violations.

Mr. McGrath says he hopes to form a special group of Antitrust and Criminal Division lawyers to improve the ability to detect and prosecute price-fixing and other offenses.

"I believe there is a lot of price-fixing that goes on that is not detected," Mr. McGrath said Monday at his first news conference as chief.

The department has 109 grand jurors assigned, he said, and 75 percent of them are hearing evidence in active cases. Almost half, he added, are looking into collusion in bidding for contracts.

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## Antitrust Chief Vows More Detection

By Leslie Maitland Werner

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Mr. McGrath, who succeeds William F. Baxter, said that the economy has suffered "enormous

shocks" from the recession, increased competition from abroad and an explosion of new technologies. He said he thought the division could help the economic recovery.

Mr. McGrath said the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission would decide which would review the takeover of Genly Oil Co. by Texaco Inc. He declined comment on the proposed acquisition of Republic Steel Corp. by LTV Corp., which owns Jones & Laughlin, a competitor of Republic.

Department officials have said that a decision in the steel matter was likely in February.

Mr. McGrath, 43, took over as assistant attorney general in charge of the Antitrust Division Dec. 16, leaving a parallel position as head of the Civil Division. Before joining the Reagan administration, he was a partner in the New York City law firm of Doney, Ballantine, Bushby & Wood, where he was on the management committee and handled antitrust litigation.

He was born in Rochester, New

York, graduated from Holy Cross College in Worcester, Massachusetts, and got his law degree in 1965 from Harvard, where he was an editor of the Law Review.

Mr. McGrath said he would try to stop mergers that create a risk of collusion by overly reducing the field of competitors. But he said that "there are ways in which antitrust can be used to shackle competitive forces," and added, "We want to be very careful not to let that kind of restraint."

He also said he wanted to continue the practice of becoming involved as a friend of the court in suits brought by private parties. He said he would work for legislation designed to relax prohibitions against joint ventures for research and development and for licensing patents, copyrights and trademarks. Such legislation was introduced in Congress by the administration last year.

Mr. McGrath said he would work for greater deregulation in the areas of banking and financial institutions.

## U.S. Futures Prices Jan. 10

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Grains

WHEAT

2000 bu. minimum, dollars per bushel

Mar 1984 13.75 13.75 13.75 13.75 +0.01

May 1984 13.75 13.75 13.75 13.75 +0.01

Oct 1984 13.75 13.75 13.75 13.75 +0.01

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COFFEE C

2000 lbs. minimum, cents per lb.

Mar 1984 12.25 12.25 12.25 12.25 +0.01

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## SPORTS

## Unsettled Noah Seeks Peace in Resettlement



"There are two tragedies in life. One is not to get your heart's desire. The other is to get it."  
— "Man and Superman," by George Bernard Shaw.

By Jane Gross

CHICAGO — To his native France, Yannick Simon Camille Noah is variously known as the Black Panther, the Indomitable Lion and the Decathlete of Tennis. But those epithets do not fit the man whose face is a harem of intense pleasure and pain, whose voice trembles with emotion, who flutters helplessly when he searches for a perfectly expressive phrase.

"When you dream, you dream about achieving something, winning something, making it," Noah said recently as he was preparing for the Masters tournament, which was to begin Tuesday in New York. "In a lot of people's minds, being successful and being happy is the same thing. But I found out some-

thing different after the French Open, and these things are hard for me because I'm not tough enough somewhere — maybe everywhere. That is maybe a good way to be, but it is not easy."

It was a gentler man, not The Indomitable Lion, the winner of last June's French Open, who called a news conference four months later to announce his decision to leave for a new home in New York. With unassuming candor, Noah described his wandering and weeping in the nighttime streets of Paris, standing on the Pont Neuf that spans the Seine and considering jumping, deciding finally to seek peace in a place offering anonymity.

He says that in New York's SoHo, where he's seeking an apartment, "I can wear what I want to wear, be however I want to be, feel free in the middle of people. You can even scream, and nobody cares because everybody is screaming."

The assault came from all sides in the weeks following Noah's vic-

tory over Mats Wilander, which brought the French title home for the first time since 1946, fulfilled his boyhood dream and made him a national hero. He was besieged by interviewers and congratulatory strangers, was expected to become a spokesman for both Frenchmen and blacks and was criticized by those who found his way of living too rich or racy.

And three days after the open triumph, Noah was hit with a 42-day suspension for having skipped a tournament final earlier in the year. Those outside tennis were smothering him, he felt, while those inside were abandoning him.

"Some people like it," he said of the lavish attention that came with celebrity. "Some other people are really professional, they think about it before and know exactly what they will do when it happens. I didn't think about it at all. I thought about winning and celebrating, and then we'll see."

"Afterward, I felt I was, still the same person with the same feelings and attitudes, but the people around me were changed. People look at you differently, expect something else from you. It's really strange."

He felt the pressure. "Black people came to me because I represented them," Noah said. "French people came to me because I represented them... I appeal to a lot of people, but I just can't satisfy their needs, their demands. I don't want to represent anything, not because it's bad but because I don't think I'm ready for it now. I don't have that much in my life, and my experience is only my experience."

His dreadlocks, in their way, exemplified the extent to which Noah felt himself misunderstood. The hair style, symbolizing the flowing mane of a lion, is popular among Rastafarians, a mystic Jamaican religious sect. Noah, however, chose the braids for other reasons — his fondness for reggae musicians, who also wear them; as a "joke" for his sister Nathalie, who wore them for the first time at her wedding; and because he likes "to dress up by myself."

At the time strangers were making presumptions about Noah, the French press was critical of him in new ways. He had been a glamorous figure in Paris before the open, with three homes, six cars and a starring role in a television special in which he danced, sang and told jokes. After the victory he was unflatteringly cast as a playboy.

"I wanted to give something," Noah said, "a deep message about how you can be yourself and make it if you want to make it. But all they wanted to show were the things that shine: my money, my girlfriends. I was the perfect one, 23 years old, a little bit different, I had cars, houses. Sure, I have cars — I like cars — but it's not me."

Noah said he used to be suspicious of prominent athletes who held themselves aloof from the press and the people, but that he has learned otherwise. "Now I see that it's not because they are crazy or bad, but because they want to preserve something for themselves."

"Sometimes you give so much

that it hurts. You give and give and give, and you have nothing that belongs to you. It's important to have something that belongs in you, not like a car, but something inside you. I always said what I thought, tried to explain exactly how I was, but sometimes now that makes me feel really frustrated. It is like giving caviar to pigs."

Even when Noah had no quarrel with the way he was portrayed, he found the endless interviews debilitating. "I'd start the day at 9 in the morning and come back at 9 at night," he said. "It was always the same questions, always the same answers, always talking about yourself. It is hard to talk about yourself all day, hard to talk about yourself all week. Another week would go by when I didn't learn anything. Talking about yourself can't advance your life."

Advancing his life is a passion for Noah, at least partly because he recognizes that what has happened to him is "more than a tennis career; it's like a dream."

Noah was born in 1960 in Sedan, in eastern France, but when his father's professional soccer career was ended by an injury, Zacherie Noah moved the family to Yaounde, the capital of Cameroon, his native country.

Arthur Ashe, on a 1971 goodwill tour, saw a skinny boy playing tennis on one of the country's 25 courts. Noah was hitting with a home-made racket and Ashe gave him a fiberglass model as well as a poster inscribed, "See you at Wimbledon." Then he urged Philippe Chatrier, the president of the French tennis federation, to bring Noah home for training.

Noah, 11, returned to France and enrolled in one of the federation's new residential schools in Nice, where he remained for seven years. Since becoming a pro at 18, he has moved up steadily in the world rankings: 49th in 1978, 25th in 1979, 23d in 1980, 13th in 1981, 12th in 1982 and 5th in 1983.

"When I play," Noah said, "I don't have the feeling it's just hitting the ball, winning and losing. It's a whole story. I had to go through a lot of things, go 6,000 miles away from home, by myself. Then the first tournament I won was in Richmond, Virginia. My first Davis Cup final, Arthur was the captain on the other side of the net — another story, but still the same story. It makes you think it's not only a game, a career. I always have the feeling it's something else."

The moves from France to Africa and back again have left Noah with a rootlessness that made his decision to settle in New York easier. "I don't feel I belong in a certain country," he said. "I feel I can live anywhere... I enjoy everywhere."

Some people have speculated that Noah's move is designed to help his chances of becoming the world's top-ranked player and increase his income through commercial opportunities. He earned \$368,394 playing tennis last year and his total 1983 income is estimated at \$2 million to \$3 million, including exhibitions and endorsements.

But talking to Noah leaves one



Yannick Noah during a Paris news conference last month.

with the impression that he is not willing to pursue a goal so consuming, and in a way so limiting, as the No. 1 ranking. Last summer, to the chagrin of French fans and the sporting press, he asked, "What kind of ambition is it to be a tennis player?" and concluded that it was "nothing."

Last week he said: "Maybe I'd like to be No. 1. I would like to be No. 1 — but I'm not sure I'll make the decisions to do everything I have to to be No. 1."

"I have changed a little bit my way of seeing my career. A few years ago, I just thought about winning. When I won, I was happy and when I lost, I was unhappy, and that is not a good way to be. Now I am happy in my circumstances, even when I lose. That's my decision, not an excuse, because I like how I am and what I'm doing."

"There are so many things to see, to learn, and I just want to learn. I think when I'm finished, I will look back and say I tried everything to make something happen. I tried here and here and here — to make something happen, not just to win."

## USFL Team Signs Rozier, Star Back

PITTSBURGH — Heisman Trophy-winning running back Mike Rozier has been signed to a three-year contract by the expansion Pittsburgh Maulers of the United States Football League, the team announced late Monday. The Maulers reportedly signed the University of Nebraska star to a guaranteed contract worth about \$3 million. That would make him the second highest-paid player in pro football behind Herschel Walker, the Heisman-winning back who last year signed with New Jersey of the USFL for a reported \$4 million.

Pittsburgh, which plays its first game on Feb. 26 against Okla-

## Europe Shopping in the Global Village

LONDON — As the world's most international sport, soccer has been unimaginative to say the least in exploiting untapped potential in the outer reaches of its global village.

The likes of Maradona, Zico and Falcao, of course, were bound to follow the proven Latin American sell-out route to European riches, a superpower path spectacularly pioneered in the 1950s by Alfredo Di Stefano.

But until recently, Europeans have largely been too lazy or too introverted to scour the vast tracts of Africa and Asia for raw material. Sure, the French and Portuguese occasionally dipped into their African colonies, but the example of Eusebio never became the catalyst that was expected.

Both Portugal and Benfica rose to world prominence on Eusebio's

genius throughout the '60s. He was plucked out of a poor corner of Mozambique to become "the European Pelé." He could pounce, instinctively and explosively, to score goals from any angle.

The Portuguese go on hoping African lightning will strike again.

foot Africans and the unnoticed Asians are suddenly attracting European clubs.

Lately the air space across the Indian Ocean has opened to Fandi Ahmad, a Singaporean reaching out for stardom the Netherlands. He has reached the halfway stage of his first season with Dutch First Division club FC Groningen, and about half the questions about him have been answered.

Does he have the skill and desire to adapt to full-time professional-

ism? Yes, say the Dutch. He captivated them at once with his dribbling flair, his exotic goals; when he scored two UEFA Cup goals against Inter Milan (the second minutes from the end despite the mauling and holding Italian defenders go in for) he convinced many more Europeans.

Groningen is finding that, beneath Ahmad's outward humility, hardened determination is developing. When he arrived, Ahmad was not named the protective arm of Jean Reinders, a 33-year-old bachelor who discovered him on a scouting mission three years ago and gave up a teaching job to ensure that his protégé's transition was as painless as possible.

In England, meanwhile, a new star is born, another player with roots in Africa and intuitive qualities that the English, for all the raging-bull physical attraction of their game, find harder and harder to produce.

Chukwemeka Nwajioji ("Better just call me Emeke") is not a black trying to escape poverty via sport. Indeed, it is his freedom that First Division Luton cherishes.

No one has bawled out Emeke for doing tricks with the ball, for dancing with it, for beating opponents instead of obeying the dictum of pass and get back on defense. Emeke's skills emerged in impromptu barefoot games in eastern

## ROB HUGHES

but the major European forces — West Germany, England, Italy, Spain — have scarcely bothered to look.

Times are rapidly changing. The native springs of European talent are drying up from a combination of overly methodical mass coaching, dulling the boys' appetites and individuality, and of a social climate in which today's kids in the industrialized West are bombarded with more alternatives to soccer.

That, I suspect, is why the bare-

Nigeria. After the country's civil war, his family came to England and although Emeke, then 11, may have dreamed of emulating John Chidozie, the exciting winger who plays First Division for Nottingham and World Cup games for Nigeria, his father would have none of it.

"My father said his children should concentrate on their education, and all nine of us have done that," says Emeke. That is why, a month ago, he was still dreaming a far-off dream while using his university degree in pharmacy to dispense medicines in London.

The change came before Christmas when, after just four games for a local weekend team, Dulwich Hamlet, Luton beat a pack of elbowed players to £5,000 (about \$7,000) for his signature. He was still seen, even at 24, as a raw talent, but such is the dearth of skills in England that, after two reserve games, Emeke was put right to work. He has scored in both his games.

Still, there are no questions about him. Has he the stamina? His 5-foot-9 boxer's physique suggests it will come. Is he willing to blend to teamwork? Will publicity mellow his edge? For now, at least, the experiment is under way.

Let's just doubt that practically any environment can produce soccer skills, keep an eye open for Chen Ha Van Hoo — "a born player," says John Barnes, chief scout for Manchester City.

We should know in about four years, when Chen Ha will be 18, whether he has what it takes to follow his idol, Trevor Francis, all the way onto the England team. Even if he doesn't, he is already the first of the Vietnamese "football children" to have survived a three-month schooling of the China Sea and sign schoolboy forms for a major soccer club.

There may be places soccer



Eusebio: African lightning.

scouts cannot reach, but there's nowhere on earth that talent may not be born.

## European Soccer Draw

PARIS — Wednesday's draw for the European soccer championship finals: Group One: June 12 (Paris) France vs. Denmark; June 13 (Lisbon) Belgium vs. Yugoslavia; June 14 (Lyon) France vs. Belgium; June 15 (Lyon) Denmark vs. Yugoslavia; June 16 (Lyon) France vs. Yugoslavia; June 17 (Lyon) Denmark vs. Yugoslavia. Group Two: June 14 (Strasbourg) West Germany vs. Portugal; June 15 (Strasbourg) Romania vs. Spain; June 16 (Lyon) West Germany vs. Romania; June 17 (Lyon) Portugal vs. Spain; June 18 (Paris) West Germany vs. Romania; June 19 (Strasbourg) Portugal vs. Spain. Semifinals: June 21 (Lyon) Group One winner vs. Group Two runner-up; June 22 (Marseille) Group Two winner vs. Group One runner-up. Final: June 23 (Paris).

## Stenmark Is Cup Winner

ADELBODEN, Switzerland — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden displayed his old form Tuesday to win his fifth career giant slalom at Adelboden and the 75th World Cup race of the season.

Mastering the tricky Tschentel course, Stenmark, 28, registered the fastest time in both heats, covering the 50-gate track with a vertical drop of 330 meters (1,071 feet) in 1:13.76 and 1:13.60 for an aggregate of 2:27.36.

Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, who shared first place after the first heat, dropped to fourth with a 2:28.61 clocking. He was overhauled by Hubert Strolz of Austria (2:28.04) and Fritz Strobl of Switzerland (2:28.04). Zitterberg, reigning the overall cup leader (112 points) from Swiss downhill

Franz Heinzer (98), Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein is third with 85. The course was icy in spots and soft elsewhere, forcing the skiers to adjust quickly. None did so better than Stenmark, who won his first giant slalom of the season.

## MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:27.36 (2:27.36).  
2. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:27.36 (2:28.61).  
3. Fritz Strobl, Switzerland, 1:27.36 (2:28.04).  
4. Hubert Strolz, Austria, 1:27.36 (2:28.04).  
5. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:27.36 (2:28.04).  
6. Hubert Strolz, Austria, 1:27.36 (2:28.04).  
7. Fritz Strobl, Switzerland, 1:27.36 (2:28.04).  
8. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:27.36 (2:28.04).  
9. Hubert Strolz, Austria, 1:27.36 (2:28.04).  
10. Fritz Strobl, Switzerland, 1:27.36 (2:28.04).

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.
Boston	27	18	.600
Philadelphia	26	19	.576
New York	25	20	.556
Washington	24	21	.529
New Jersey	23	22	.511
Central Division			
Detroit	27	18	.600
Atlanta	26	19	.576
Chicago	25	20	.556
Indiana	24	21	.529
Cleveland	23	22	.511

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.
Utah	27	18	.600
Denver	26	19	.576
Kansas City	25	20	.556
San Antonio	24	21	.529
Houston	23	22	.511
Pacific Division			
Portland	27	18	.600
Golden State	26	19	.576
Seattle	25	20	.556
Phoenix	24	21	.529
San Diego	23	22	.511

## College Basketball Polls

The Associated Press			
Rank	Team	W	L
1	North Carolina	27	18
2	Duke	26	19
3	Kansas	25	20
4	Michigan	24	21
5	Indiana	23	22

## College Basketball Results

EAST			
Duke 64, Wake Forest 54	North Carolina 74, Virginia 54	Georgia Tech 64, Clemson 54	Florida 64, Kentucky 54
Michigan 74, Ohio State 54	Illinois 64, Indiana 54	Wisconsin 64, Minnesota 54	Nebraska 64, Iowa 54
Arizona 64, UCLA 54	California 64, Stanford 54	Washington 64, Oregon 54	Pac-10 64, Big Ten 54
Big East 64, SEC 54	Big Ten 64, Big 12 54	Big 12 64, Big 7 54	Big 7 64, Big 8 54

## Transition

goatender, to Maine of the American Hockey League. N.Y. Rangers — Called up Mike Latta and Dave Barr, center, from Tulsa of the Central Hockey League. Quebec — Called up Jean-Francois Savard, center, from the Fredericton Express of the American Hockey League. U.S.O.C. — Named Larry McCallum director of the U.S. Olympic Training Center. FAIRMONT ST. — Announced the resignation of Larry McCallum, head football coach, who can take on assistant coaching job at Southern Illinois. SAN JOSE ST. — Named John Golden football defensive coordinator and Mike Pardo defensive line coach. UTAH — Named George Wheeler football defensive coordinator.



Team Canada goalie Mario Gosselin deflected this close-in shot by the touring Soviet all-stars Viktor Shalimov early in Monday night's game in Montreal, but the Russians went on to a 6-5 triumph after Mikhail Varlamov broke a 3-3 tie with two second-period goals in less than three minutes. With one contest left in the series, the Russians have a 7-1-1 record.

## NHL Standings

Wales Conference			
Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.
Vancouver	27	18	.600
Edmonton	26	19	.576
Calgary	25	20	.556
Winnipeg	24	21	.529
San Jose	23	22	.511
Monday's Results			
Edmonton 7, Detroit 1 (Hobby 12), Moller 2 (17), Coffey (2), Gervais 2 (18), Lindfors (14); Klotz 2 (13) Lorton (12).			

## NHL Scoring Leaders

Adams Division			
Boston	27	18	.600
Chicago	26	19	.576
Quebec	25	20	.556
Montreal	24	21	.529
Hartford	23	22	.511

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Seminars: June 22 (Lyon) Group One winner vs. Group Two runner-up; June 23 (Marseille) Group Two winner vs. Group One runner-up. Final: June 23 (Paris).

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